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RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1897.

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HARRY SKINNER

Gets Hundreds of Handshakes on His Arrival in Washington.

SAYS "I SIMPLY DONE MY DUTY"

POPULISTS MUST SOON SEE THEY HAVE BEEN DUPED.

Strowd Strikes an Attitude and Indulges in Butler Threats—Democrats Say DuBois' Election is Certain.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—Mr. Skinner got hundreds of hearty handshakes when he entered the House today. Both Democrats and Republicans felicitated the Maceo of the middle-of-the-roads.

To THE TRIBUNE representative he said: "I have little to say for publication at this time. I have simply done my duty. I have kept the faith. Principle has triumphed in Pritchard's election, and the second, sober thought of the rank and file of the Populist party in the State will commend and approve it."

"The abuse of 'the machine' will not deter me. I am a Populist, and shall continue to work with all the zeal I can command for the promotion and growth of the party. In its ranks may be found the bravest men in the State."

"They have convictions and they will see the party wrecked sooner than surrender them."

"They must soon see that they have been deluded by ambitious leaders, and then 'the machine' will follow its Democratic predecessor into ignoble obscurity. Common honesty demanded Pritchard's election and the Populists who did the voting for him saved the very name from obliquity and reproach will be honored by all self-respecting people."

Further, Mr. Skinner did not care to talk at this time.

About the consequent situation in Raleigh growing out of the Senatorial election, he would offer no opinion.

But Mr. Strowd seems to have thawed under the zero weather that is freezing everything hard and stiff in Washington. He said, with ominous deliberation, that if the Butler faction of the party was ignored in the distribution of State and Federal patronage it was the end of Populist-Republican fusion in the State.

Then, observed Mr. Linney, after all, it was a fight for patronage. The bleak, cutting north wind made icicles of the reply. The mercury has been falling since noon and the zero mark is in sight.

It is Mr. Strowd's impression that Governor Russell holds the key to the situation, and the information from Raleigh alarmed him. Russell is inherently a fighter, and it is said, throws prudence, politics and religion to the dogs when fighting for minority rights. Some intimations have reached here that the enemy's country is not a propitious field for executive missionary work at this time.

When the question of conceding the Governorship to the Republicans was suggested and urged by Populists in the State, Mr. Butler insisted that the election of a Republican Governor and a Republican President would destroy the Populist party in the State.

If Governor Russell takes this view of the situation his best friends here are at a loss to know what he will do in the premises.

And if Butler was right, does it not explain why there is so much and such pronounced Democratic delight over Pritchard's election? For instance, Secretary Gardner of the National Democratic committee says: "Butler's overthrow is a Democratic blessing in disguise. It saves the Democratic party in the State disruption and saves the national organization further humiliation."

His aim was a place on the Democratic ticket in 1900, and before his defeat it looked as though we might have to submit to it.

Now, when he comes home, he must lay down his arms and return as the prodigal son. The inside Democratic news tonight is that DuBois' election is certain. In support of this view, the Evening Star says: "It is claimed by friends of Senator DuBois today that Senator Butler's relations with the Idaho man are exceedingly friendly, and that Senator Butler has no idea of trying to defeat him."

J. B. H.

Annual Convention of the American Masters and Pilots.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—The Annual Convention of the American Masters and Pilots Association is in session here today. The convention is composed of one delegate from each of the forty-seven lodges in the country covering the territory between Portland, Me., Portland, Oregon, Duluth, Minn., to New Orleans. The object of the order is to obtain legislation for the benefit of the pilots on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the Gulf of Mexico and the great lakes. The following officers of the order are in attendance: W. S. Keuron, Grand Captain; B. F. Perkins, Grand Captain's clerk; Wm. S. Durkee, Grand Pilot; W. D. McManus, Second Pilot; Luther Dow, Grand Purser.

Arbitration Treaty.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations discussed the general treaty of arbitration this morning for more than an hour, but no conclusion was reached on any point, the whole time seems to have been devoted to discussion of the relation of the Nicaraguan canal and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to this proposed new convention.

Many suggestions were offered but none took tangible form.

THE NEWS FROM CUBA

Which, as Usual, is From Spanish Sources, is that

THE REBEL CHIEFS ARE FLYING

BEFORE GENERAL WEYLER'S BATTALIONS.

Said to be Confirmed, but Let's Wait Until This Time Tomorrow and See.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—"The most important news that we have yet received from Cuba," said Mr. DuBois, the First Secretary of the Spanish legation, today, "reached us by cable from Madrid last night. It is a telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Tetuan, embodying the material points of a dispatch sent to him by Captain General Weyler at Havana." The Duke's dispatch reads as follows:

"General Weyler, at the head of four teen battalions, has traversed the provinces of Havana and Matanzas, compelling the principal rebel chiefs to fly to Las Villas, abandoning their horses in the river Hanabana, many of the fugitives perishing in Maritimas. Weyler considers that in Havana and Matanzas there are no longer any great organized bands to disperse, and that only provinces may be considered as almost entirely pacified. The sugar properties in the rear of the troops have already begun to grind."

"This information, the minister, Mr. Dupuy De Lome announces me to give the Southern Associated Press," said Mr. DuBois. Aside from the fact that it comes from the minister of foreign affairs, it has been confirmed from several other sources and may be relied upon as being entirely correct. The legation is very particular not to give out news officially that cannot be fully substantiated. This is the second dispatch that the legation has made public in two months. The other was the announcement of Maceo's death, which was at first denied here and in New York, and afterwards when it could be no longer denied his death was imputed to treachery.

"I should explain," Mr. DuBois went on, "that General Weyler started on his present trip about eight days ago. The province of Pinar del Rio has been under practical subjugation ever since the death of Maceo; the only revolutionists now there are a few scattered guerrilla bands. The province of Santa Clara can hardly be said to have been in revolt, and as a result we now have four provinces in which there is little if any disturbance. When the new reforms for Cuba are promulgated, as they probably will be within the next fortnight, they will be put into effect in all the six provinces in Cuba as soon as the machinery for taking the census, which is a condition precedent to the reforms, can be established. You ask if the Cubans are ready for these new measures? I have no hesitancy in replying in the affirmative. The only people who oppose the reforms and desire a continuation of the revolution are the patriots in New York. The rebels in Cuba are anxious for peace. In my opinion the days of his insurrection are numbered."

Standard Silver Dollars.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and treasury office for the week ended January 23 was 256,324, and for the corresponding period last year was \$247,475.

The shipment of fractional silver coin from January 2 to 23, aggregated 325,877.

SERMONS LAST SUNDAY

Eloquent and Able Discourses by Visiting and Local Clergymen.

A LEGISLATOR IN THE PULPIT

DR. PITTINGER ON CHOOSING A PROFESSION.

Practical Christian Manhood the Theme of Dr. Simms—Strong Sermon by Dr. Carter at the First Baptist Church.

A sermon of unusual interest, and one especially applicable to the problems of the present age, was that of Rev. Dr. Simms at Tabernacle Baptist church Sunday at 11 o'clock.

The text was Thes. 4:11-12, and the subject "Practical, Christian Manhood."

Dr. Simms introduced his subject with the declaration that errors of judgment on the part of other people, frequently give much trouble; but that God makes all things, even the powers of the devil and sin, redound to His glory. He explained how the rank errors which sprang up in the early church were the means of calling forth the fullest and most complete explanations of some of the most vital doctrines of the gospel, as set forth in St. Paul's epistles.

Seeking peaceful quietude was represented as one of the most essential means of Christian development. Christian manhood, said the speaker, cannot be developed properly amid a rush and a whirl of business activity. Peaceful quietude was declared essential to the safety and happiness of home, neighborhood, community, society and State.

Christ spent thirty years in peaceful quietude to develop the model Christian man.

It was declared the duty of the pulpit to point out the growing evils of the day. Dr. Simms declared that unless there was a radical change in social conditions ultimate ruin was inevitable. He referred to the neglected farms, hundreds of families leaving quiet country homes and drifting to the cities, meaning a great danger to the State.

He declared that there was hardly a blacksmith in Wake county who could make a respectable horseshoe nail; respectable cabinet makers, few who could make a decent coffin or furniture fit to furnish a room.

Whatever engenders a spirit of opposition to peaceful labor was declared ruinous to church and State.

A striking feature of the discourse was beautiful word pictures of life on the farm, in the schoolroom, the blacksmith's shop and the mill on the meadow.

Bliss is the man whose lot is cast in such places, said the preacher. Work ennobles man's nature, develops body and mind and brings him into nobler manhood. Great men and women of the world have risen, through toil and persistent effort, from spheres of quietude to the places of honor in the world. It is the divine plan for the development of manhood and womanhood.

The tendency of the people of this age to seek to live without labor and to strive for government patronage, together with the rush of people from rural districts towards the cities, and the general restlessness of the people, was presented as a failing picture of this civilization. There is, said he, a losing of nobleness of soul and dignity of manhood.

Dr. Simms closed his discourse with an earnest appeal for a return to old conditions of life and more quiet and soul-enobling habits and environments, asserting that the church should be an active factor to teach individual manhood, the hope of the home, society and State.

EVENING SERVICE AT THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

Although the subject for the evening, "Choosing a Profession," was announced especially for young men, Mr. Pittinger said, in these days it may be as important to young women. The text chosen was Prov. 3:1-6, 34 chap. 5th and 6th verses: "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths." Solomon's interest in young men is one of the most striking features of this philosopher's writings. He often uses the term of endearment, "my son." The verses selected for this evening seem to disclose the proper frame of mind for one who is trying to make the important choice of a profession.

First, in selecting his occupation one should not depend on his speculation, his knowledge of himself, or even his tastes or inclinations, for he owes something to the world; no man can live to himself. God has something to do with this choice in the case of every individual.

Now the question is, will the individual discover the purpose of God for his life? We have no choice as to our race, our nationality, the time in which we live, and why should we not be as ready to let God choose the rest of our labors for us? In order to put ourselves in God's hands, we must not have too much will or preference of our own in these matters. Many bright men and women fail because they do not find the place God assigned them in this life.

A thorough preparation for usefulness should first be made before the selection of a profession is considered. It is true

that this is the day of specialties, but Mr. Pittinger said he believed in a classic education, in laying a broad foundation of general information before the matter of a profession is settled.

Calls to the ministry and who should enter this work was then discussed. The belief in a divine call to the ministry was emphasized. The church is a divine institution, the church is to remain after all other institutions have crumbled away. Now the ministry is necessary to the perpetuity of the church, and as men are necessary to the ministry, God will see to it that there is a ministry; that men are called to this field. A grievous mistake is made if one approaches the ministry unless he is called by God; but sometimes men run away from this call. Parents sometimes say that their sons shall not enter the ministry, instead of granting them liberty to follow the will of God in this matter.

Many bright young men are kept from the ministry because they regard it simply and solely as a field of goodness. This is an error. The universal spread of education has changed this. A layman may now know much more than a minister could one hundred years ago when education was confined to the ministry. The ministry presents an inviting field—not because it offers social position or a reasonable living, but because of the self-sacrifice and the heroism it invites.

Some men are driven from the ministry because they think that the minister must prove everything he says. If this were true it should make one hesitate. The work of the minister is to preach what God says, and it is not for man to prove what God has declared. In closing, Mr. Pittinger said that industry was the price of success, and after the profession was chosen the real battle began.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

At the First Baptist church Sunday morning Dr. J. W. Carter took for his text 1 Kings, 2d chap. and 13th and 14th verses, "And when Athaliah heard the noise of the guard and of the people, she came to the people into the temple of the Lord, and when she looked, behold, the king stood by a pillar, as the manner was, and the princes and trumpeters by the king, and all the people of the land rejoiced and blew with trumpets, and Athaliah rent her clothes and cried, 'Treason! Treason!'"

Dr. Carter first gave a historical sketch of Athaliah, her wickedness, her crimes, and how she had usurped the throne by murder. He then drew a picture of the power of a wicked woman. Jehoram committed murder and rebelled against his God because he had Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, to wife.

The solemnity of the marriage compact was emphasized. It is not strange that there were many unhappy marriages; it is not to be wondered that divorce have become the crying shame of our time when we remember how trivially and thoughtlessly this holy union is often entered. These "gilded marriages" may sometimes turn out well, but it is a mere streak of good luck when they do. Marriage requires thought, careful consideration and prayer, as well as impulse and success.

In this world and happiness in the next often depends upon marriage. A wife can either make or break her husband. In many cases the chief moral support of the family depends not on both but on one. If a wife is known where a good Christian home fell into utter moral decay after the father was taken away; or it may have been the mother, and when she passed from the loved ones the home was destroyed, the hub was knocked out of the wheel, the keystone of the arch was torn away.

But Athaliah cried "Treason, treason! Yes, poor wronged woman! Poor injured queen! Poor unsoiled dove! Have you been thus betrayed? This is the cry of the innocence of guilt. It is a common thing for the guilty to plead innocence. It is a common thing among criminals. But God is God of justice. Divine justice is on the track of every sin. Might does not make right, but in the end right makes might. Athaliah's cry was unheeded. There was no mercy for her. No man's love went out to her in sympathy. She was contending against God. She had sown tares all her life and now expected to reap a harvest of righteousness. Crimes are often requited in this life.

DR. DIXON AT EDENTON STREET.

Rev. Dr. B. F. Dixon, member of the Legislature from Cleveland county, preached at Edenton Street Methodist church Sunday morning and night. At the morning service he preached from Acts 8:35—"Then Philip opened his mouth, and began at the same scripture, and preached unto him Jesus." The narrative of Philip and the eunuch served incidentally to introduce the subject, and the preacher simply did what Philip did as he rode in the chariot with the Ethiopian. Jesus, to the ruling classes of the Jews was a public enemy; to Pilate he was a harmless enthusiast; to the Christian he is the one whom Isaiah had foretold eight hundred years before should be bruised for the iniquities of the human race. If there were no other passage in the Bible upon which to ground his belief in the resurrection of scripture, he would believe it upon the evidence of the fulfilled prediction of Isaiah. The death of Jesus means more to the world than the death of any other man. Great men have died and nations have mourned; but the fact of their demise has left no enduring impression upon the world. The weekly assembling of millions of men and women through all the centuries testifies to their belief in the fact that the death and resurrection of Jesus was the event of the ages.

Dr. Dixon spoke of the love of Jesus, and as he dwelt upon this theme his words glowed with the flame that burned within his bosom. He eloquent, logical and forcible, and his discourse made a very favorable impression upon the large audience that heard him.

Dr. Carter to illustrate this, told of a man who became ashamed of his aged father, and because the old man's hands trembled with age, and he spilled his food at the table, he determined to make a trough for him to eat from. The man's

little son saw his father at work, and asked him what he was doing. "I am making a trough for your grandpa to eat from," was the reply. "Isn't that fine?" exclaimed the little lad, "and when you are old I'll make one for you too, papa."

Good deeds are required in this life as well as evil. David asked if any of Saul's family still lived that he might do them good for Jonathan's sake. The world is bad, but it is not all bad, and it is not as bad as it has been, yet it is much worse than it should be. Dr. Carter then closed by eloquently picturing Christ as the Savior of the world, the only way of escape from sin.

TRAVELING EVANGELISTS HERE.

Just before the sermon at the First Baptist church last night Dr. Carter introduced J. H. Wilson, a traveling evangelist, who explained the object of his visit to Raleigh and begged the co-operation of the church membership. He said that he was accompanied by his wife, daughter and son-in-law and would very probably remain here several weeks.

He explained that he and his family were traveling through the South with a tent, but it would be several days before it would get here. He intimated that they would call upon citizens at their homes asking contributions for some kind of work to which he represents himself as devoting his life.

A SMALL-POX SCARE

Which is Likely to Turn Out Chicken Pox.

GREENSBORO VERY MUCH EXCITED

ONE CASE, AND THAT ONLY "LOOKS LIKE" A GENUINE CASE.

Such Precautions Have Been Taken as are Necessary to Prevent Contagion.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 25.—The city has been in a great state of excitement all yesterday and today over the appearance of a genuine case of smallpox in the Benbow house here. John W. Tucker, a salesman from Lynchburg, came here on last Friday, and put up at the Benbow. He was sick and sent out for a physician, who examined him, and thinking his case a little suspicious called in several other physicians, who at once advised his removal to the country, and ordered the hotel closed. All the guests at once left and the employees were vaccinated and left in the building. The bedding and clothing in Tucker's room was burned. As Tucker had lots of friends here he was with a great many of them on Saturday, which causes them to be very uneasy. The latest news from Tucker is that his case looks like a genuine case of smallpox, but extra precautions are being taken by the physicians, and it is not thought that it will result in an epidemic.

Likely to Be Hung Up.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—The Senate Committee on Judiciary took no action on the nomination of Wm. D. McHugh, nominated to be District Judge for the District of Nebraska. The weekly postponement of the consideration of this nomination is looked upon as an indication of the desire of the committee to leave this appointment hung up until the end of the session. The nomination of Charles B. Howrey of Mississippi, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Charles Armidon to be District Judge for the District of North Dakota, was ordered to be favorably reported with the proviso that action shall not be taken by the Senate until Senator George, in the one case, and Senator Hansbrough in the other, can be heard from.

The Cold Weather Likely to Interfere With the Dog Heats.

West Point, Miss., Jan. 25.—The champion club trials begin tomorrow to settle the question of champion dog 1897, with \$30 to start and two hour heats. There are eight entries: H. B. Ledbetter's English setter Maries Sport; W. H. Beazell's English setter Harold Skimpie; Charlotteville Kennels pointer Delbi; Delmonte Kennels English setter, Minnie T.; and Pointer Tick B. By; Fox and H. English setter, Tony's Gale; Ashford and Orlans pointer, Von Gull, and Norwin T. Harris' English setter Tony Boy. W. S. Ball and W. W. Wallace are the judges. The weather is very cold and promising for this trial.

An Ensign Found Guilty.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—Ensign Noah T. Coleman, who was recently tried by court martial at Washington for culpable inefficiency and disobedience of orders while acting as naval steel inspector at Harrisburg, was found guilty and sentenced to a year's suspension with the loss of twelve numbers. Secretary Herbert has remitted the suspension, holding that it simply had the effect of giving Coleman a year's leave of absence, and ordered him to be reduced six numbers with restoration to duty.

SENATE AND HOUSE

A Quiet Day, Interspersed With a Little Story About

DEMOCRATIC FRAUD IN DELAWARE

STILL HARPING ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

House Considers Indian Appropriation Bills—Miscellaneous Business and Appropriations.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—The House began business today by passing, on motion of Mr. Savers (Dem., Texas), the Senate bill to provide for an examination and survey of a water route from the mouth of the jetties at the city of Galveston, Texas, through the ship canal and up Buffalo bayou to the city of Houston.

Following this action, the House disposed of a lot of miscellaneous business, and toward the close of the session entered upon the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. In the time allotted to general debate on the measure, Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) gave to the House at length his views upon the necessity for a revision of the currency and banking laws. After disposing of about a quarter of the text of the bill, which includes eighty printed pages, the house at 5:40 o'clock adjourned until tomorrow. The conference report upon the immigration bill was presented by Mr. Danford (R. p., Ohio), who gave notice that he would ask the House to take it up Wednesday and dispose of it.

SENATE.

The condition of affairs in connection with the choice of a Senator from the State of Delaware was called to the attention of the Senate to-day by Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.), who presented a paper signed by the three Presidential electors for that State in which it is asserted that through illegal and fraudulent action a majority of about 500 Republican votes in Kent county had been changed into a Democratic majority of about 200. Mr. Burrows also presented a paper signed by the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, asserting that the legislators chosen by the people were evicted from the State capitol and that the powers of the State government were usurped by a corrupt oligarchy. Both papers urge the Senate to take action in the premises. In connection with the same subject Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) announced his intention to suggest to the Senate whether some method cannot be fixed "to prevent the wholesale larceny of Senators in various States."

A resolution was offered by Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.), and was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses for a select committee to inquire into the issue of land patents to the Pacific railroads and as to the diversion from the gross earnings of the subsidies paid by the companies to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. And notice was given by Mr. Gear (Rep., Ia.) Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee that after the Nicaragua canal bill was out of the way he would ask the Senate to consider the Pacific Railroad Commission bill, (Rep., White, Cal.), giving notice that objection would be made to the consideration of that bill.

A bill providing that no person shall be tried in a United States Court for acts in aid of the Republic of Cuba was introduced by Mr. Chandler and was referred to the Judiciary Committee and then, in pursuance of previous notice, Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.), addressed the Senate in a long constitutional argument to prove that the primary and paramount power to recognize a new State is vested, not in the President of the United States, but in Congress under that clause of the constitution which declares that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce—that is, according to Mr. Turpie, intercourse—with foreign States. He spoke for two hours and a half and had not concluded when the hour fixed for eulogies on ex-Speaker Crisp of Georgia arrived.

In the course of his speech he indulged in vituperation of Captain General Weyler as "an indecisively diminutive reptile"; as "a man who used his sword against women and children," and who met his enemy with paper pellets and proclamations. Mr. Turpie favored an immediate declaration of belligerency, which would be followed, he said, by the issue of letters of marque and reprisal and by the appearance of privateers—"militia of the seas"—that would sweep Spanish commerce from the ocean and would close the market to Spanish bonds and securities. Mr. Turpie will continue his speech tomorrow.

The eulogies on ex-Speaker Crisp were delivered by Senators Gordon (Dem., Ga.); Gallinger (Rep., N. Y.); Gorman (Dem., Md.); Berry (Dem., Ark.); Mills (Dem., Texas); Carter (Rep., Montana); Daniel (Dem., Va.), and Bacon (Dem., Ga.).

The Senate then, at 4:20, adjourned until tomorrow.

It Touched 24 Below.

Quebec, Que. Jan. 25.—The mercury here this morning touched 24 degrees below zero.

THE STORY IS TOLD

Below of the Fearful Cold
Weather Throughout
the Country.

THE SUDDEN FURY OF THE BLIZZARD

CAUSES TERRIBLE PRIVATION AND
GREAT SUFFERING.

First Time in Man's Memory of Ice
Forming on Lower White River
in Arkansas.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 25.—The cold which gathered in British Columbia on Friday swept down upon this section yesterday and still continues here, though slightly abated tonight. At 7 o'clock this morning the temperature here was exactly zero. At noon three degrees above was indicated and at 5 p. m. four degrees above was the reading. This extreme low temperature followed sharply upon a long season of mild weather and found thousands of poor families unprepared. The demand upon the associated charities for food and fuel was never greater. When the ticket window of the Provident Association opened at 6 a. m. 300 men and women were in line waiting for assistance. The police department is doing everything possible to relieve the distress. Twenty-two frost bitten victims were treated at the city dispensary today and three amputations were necessary. Hundreds of homeless people are sheltered tonight at the police stations. The river is not yet closed here, though it is full of floating ice which endangers shipping.

Trains were generally on time this morning, but this evening all those due from points west and south were late, in one instance two hours and ten minutes. All were delayed by snow blockades. Special dispatches show that no section west or south of this city has escaped the sudden fury of the blizzard. For the first time in man's memory ice formed for a short time over the lower White River in Arkansas today. Snow is reported in West Tennessee and southern Illinois. The great fruit section of southwest Missouri and northern Arkansas has especially suffered and nothing can save the crop. A fall of snow that would have saved the wheat-fields of Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska, did not come with the cold wave, and predictions of disaster to the cereals were frequent on change.

HIGH FREEZING WIND AND GREAT SUFFERING.
Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 25.—The coldest weather this winter has prevailed during the last 24 hours in this section of the Southwest. There is no snow, but a high freezing wind has added to the suffering. Great damage to live stock is reported. The cold wave extended to the territories. An average of 4 degrees below zero is reported in Kansas, with no prospect of immediate relief.

A RECORD OF 20° BELOW ZERO.
Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 25.—The cold wave was here today in full force. This morning the thermometer recorded 20 degrees below zero. The relief organizations of the city are overwhelmed with applications for help from the suffering unemployed, and there is much distress that cannot be alleviated. Lake traffic continues under difficulty, an almost impenetrable mass of steam arising from the water.

FREEZING TO DEATH UP NORTH.
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25.—Seventy-six people have been more or less frozen, according to police and other reports, since the cold wave came Saturday night, up to 10 o'clock this morning. From two below zero early on Saturday evening the thermometer began to drop rapidly until at 7 o'clock this morning the weather bureau reported it had gone down to 21 below. At 10 o'clock this morning it was 16 below.

14 BELOW ZERO IN INDIANA.
Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 25.—At 7 o'clock this morning the temperature in this city was 14 below zero, the lowest since January, 1884. There is much suffering throughout the city by reason of the weak natural gas pressure, and there has been a rush for other kinds of fuel. A cutting wind is blowing from the west.

30 DEGREES BELOW IN NEW YORK.
Saratoga, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The temperature in Northern New York last night and this morning was the lowest of the season in this section. Blue Mountain Lake reports 30 degrees below zero; North Creek, 23 below; Warrensburg, 20 below; Lake Lenox, 15 below; and Saratoga, from 5 to 10 below.

MINNEAPOLIS, 31 BELOW.
Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 25.—The cold wave shows no signs of abatement. The mercury registered 31 below here this morning, and the indications are for continued cold.

GOING TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 25.—Cold wave continues. Reports show that the cold wave extends south to Texas, west to the Rocky Mountains.

STUCK IN CINCINNATI.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 25.—The cold wave struck Cincinnati in all its fury Sunday night, and the thermometer fell steadily until it reached 9 degrees below zero, at 5 o'clock this morning. There is much suffering among the poor in the suburbs. Adams first victim of the extreme cold weather. He was brought to the hospital this morning with both hands frozen. At 10 a. m. the thermometer registered two degrees below zero.

THE SAME AT DETROIT.
Detroit, Mich., Jan. 25.—Detroit experienced the coldest weather in twenty-two years last night and this morning, and the coldest January weather on record. At 8 o'clock this morning the mercury stood at 15 degrees below zero, and at noon it had not raised much. Reports from the State show that the arctic weather is general. Marquette reports 14 degrees below; Alpena 6; Northville 18; St. Ignace 21; Escanaba 25; Ishpeming 25; Davison 12; Buchanan 20; Portland 18; Utica 10; Port Huron 11; DeCater 15; Grand Rapids 4.

A DROP OF 38 DEGREES.
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 25.—There was a drop of 38 degrees in the temperature here last night. The thermometer was 60 degrees, and today stands at 22 degrees above. Some sleet and snow has fallen.

AT SOUTHERN POINTS.
Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 25.—The temperature at 10 p. m. in Florida tonight was as follows: Jacksonville 54, St. Augustine 50, Orlando 58, Tampa 62, Jupiter 64, Key West 68. A slightly falling barometer is noted at all South Florida points, with rain at Key West and Jupiter. No damage has been done to crops and none is expected.

33 DEGREES BELOW ZERO.
Duluth, Minn., Jan. 25.—The government thermometers here today registered 32 degrees below zero, but private interests went much lower. There is no wind. It is 51 below on the ranges at Virginia, 42 at Tower, 40 at Ely and 28 at Two Harbors.

A TERRIBLE TALE TOLD.
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25.—The people of Chicago in bodies and as individual citizens were aroused today to take prominent and generous action for the relief of the two score thousand destitute inhabitants, whose suffering for want of fuel, food and clothing has reached an extreme stage as a result of the terrible cold which has come upon the city today, increasing in intensity until today it reached the lowest point officially recorded in a quarter of a century.

Between five and seven o'clock this morning the weather bureau in the Auditorium tower, where it is warmer than on the street, recorded twenty degrees below zero. Only once in the history of the bureau—December 24, 1872, 28 below—has the temperature fallen lower. From 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. there was a gradual rise, the range being 18 to 22 degrees, but the relief was hardly felt when accompanied with a cutting wind from the northwest. The highest temperature for the day was 10 below zero, and tonight the mercury is moving slowly down again, with no hope of material relief held out for tomorrow.

Mayor Swift issued a proclamation this afternoon according to his expressed intention yesterday, appealing in urgent language to all citizens who have the means to spare, to contribute at once money and supplies to prevent the starvation and freezing of unfortunate thousands. He urged the subscription of \$100,000 as being more than enough for the relief needed. The funds of the charity organizations have become depleted, owing to the extra demands made upon them even during the mild weather which has prevailed here until a few days ago.

The Chicago relief and aid society was compelled to make a special appeal for money last week to carry on its work because of the unusually large number of heads and supporters of families who are unemployed. Before the Mayor's proclamation was issued contributions to the special fund came pouring into his office in currency and checks, while various offers of provisions, clothing, coal and wood were received on a liberal scale. The board of trade and other organizations started to raise relief funds and the churches and salvation armies began making systematic and extensive arrangements to help in the charitable work along their special lines. Soup houses and shelters will be established and maintained as long as necessary. A plan which the Mayor and Chief of Police Braden agreed upon at a conference today was immediately put into effect.

The city will buy with the special fund food and fuel, and distribute them on demand through the agency of the police department. This relief is to be afforded without the usual investigation until the regular charitable organizations are able to take up the work. All police stations have been thrown open to the homeless, and tonight everyone was crowded with refugees from the freezing air. The Mayor's proclamation is the first of the kind to be issued in twenty-five years. The worst and most numerous cases of suffering were reported South Chicago and Kensington, where thousands of men have been laid off at the steel mills and other establishments. Much damage was done in the suburbs to telegraph wires by the cold.

LIQUOR AND LIQUIDS

FOR THE SOUTH CAROLINA DISPENSARY.

Senator Tillman Thinks He Is Equal to the Emergency.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina has introduced in the Senate a bill to meet the defect in the South Carolina dispensary law pointed out by the recent decision in the United States Supreme Court. The bill provides:

"That all fermented, distilled or other intoxicating liquors or liquids transported into any State or territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption sale or storage therein, shall upon arrival within the limits of said State or territory be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or territory enacted for the control and policing of the liquor traffic, absolutely, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such liquors or liquids had been produced in such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages for private use or otherwise; and each State shall have absolute control of such liquors or liquids within their borders, by whomsoever produced and for what ever use imported: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting the Internal Revenue laws."

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

FIRE EPIDEMIC—IT STARTS IN RALEIGH AND WOUND UP LAST NIGHT

At Joliet, Illinois—Fire Caused by an Overheated Stove in the Office.

Joliet, Ill., Jan. 25.—The Joliet Electric Light and Power building was completely destroyed by fire this afternoon. The total loss is estimated at \$75,000. The fire was caused by an overheated stove in the office. A number of factories which depend on this company for motive power will be obliged to close down.

A VERY ABLE ADDRESS

Dr. Curry Discusses Education Before the General Assembly.

WANTS BETTER SCHOOL LAWS

HIGHEST POSSIBLE COMPLIMENT TO THE STATE NORMAL.

Will Cut Off Several Peabody and Slater Fund Appropriations to North Carolina Schools—A Vote of Thanks.

Dr. J. L. M. Curry, agent for the Peabody and Slater school funds, delivered an able address before a joint session of the House and Senate yesterday at noon in the Representatives' hall.

The speaker was appropriately introduced by Representative McCrary.

Dr. Curry expressed his profound appreciation for both the invitation to address the General Assembly and the subject upon which he was allowed to speak. Education he declared to be the most important problem of the age, and was of especial importance to North Carolinians.

He said that a special agent sent to this country by an European government to study American institutions had declared that the most striking thing about the United States was their educational progressiveness. But, said Dr. Curry, I will prove to you that the people of North Carolina do not believe in education. A people's belief in a thing is indicated by the sacrifice they make for it.

In speaking of the possibilities open to all Americans, he exhibited a receipt written by Andrew Johnson in 1829 for \$3.50 for making a coat in Raleigh.

Dr. Curry vigorously opposed universal suffrage, and said the only safe anchorage for this government was in education. He said there were more cowardly men in the Legislatures of the country than anywhere else. He had seen men march up to the very cannon's mouth without flinching; but when brought face to face with a bill in the Legislature providing for a small increase of taxes for education, they would show the white feather and postpone action until they could have a meeting of their "Goose Creek township constituency" to decide what they must do.

In setting forth North Carolina's great need for better educational legislation, the speaker said that only 65 per cent. of the people, white and colored, over 10 years of age, could read and write, and only 30 per cent. of the colored population.

The importance of skilled labor was especially emphasized. It was declared a fact capable of easy demonstration, that labor was valuable in proportion as it was dominated and directed by science.

He took a pessimistic view of the condition of the south, declaring the agricultural conditions were not so good as in 1865. Said the State needed to get out of the one crop system, and have better roads. Manual labor needed to be taught in all schools "from the university up to the kindergarten."

One man had told him yesterday that the State would like to do more for education, but was too poor. The State is too poor, said Dr. Curry, not to do more for education. He advocated improvements in the school system similar to those outlined by the bill now before the Legislature.

In speaking of the State Industrial and Normal School at Greensboro, he said that its wonderful success has been unparalleled in the history of educational institutions in the United States, and he could not find words strong enough to express his high opinion of its work.

The Peabody and Slater funds, he said, were assisting seven other industrial institutions in the State—at Winston, Salisbury, Franklinville and elsewhere; but he intended to cut these appropriations off. However, it was his intention to concentrate the whole amount upon some one institution if the Legislature gave him sufficient encouragement.

There were many interesting and important features of the address; but lack of space will not admit of a more extended report.

At the conclusion of the address, the venerable Josiah Turner asked permission to propound a question to Dr. Curry. He asked him if he were a legislator would he vote to cut off the annual appropriation or to put a keg of powder under the buildings. Dr. Curry answered that his hand should be palsied before he would do the latter; but would not commit himself as to the appropriation.

A unanimous vote of thanks was voted Dr. Curry for his able address.

Monday Evening Club.

Met at residence of Mrs. S. H. Montgomery, on Hargett street. In the absence of the President and Vice President, Mr. B. W. Kigore presided. The roll call was answered by quotations from Bayard Taylor, the subject of the evening.

"Taylor's Journalistic Work," by Mr. J. W. Bailey, an excellent, very bright and spicy paper.

Song, by Miss Mary Lily Kanan. She was heartily encouraged and responded with a bright, catchy little song.

Selections from Taylor's prose, by Miss Lillie Hicks—"How I Came to Buy a Farm."

Mr. Asbury read a paper, "Try or as a Poet." This paper was full of thought and showed much study.

Instrumental music by Mrs. Murray was highly enjoyed.

The following new members were elected: Mrs. Spier Whiter, Mrs. Wells and Mr. R. L. Gray.

The club adjourned to meet at Peace Institute next time. The subject will be Whitier.

Pierre, S. D., Jan. 22.—The ballot of the Legislature resulted; Kyle 30, Loucks 15, Ploswman 11, Goodykoop 12, Palmer 1, Keller 2, Weeks 1, Bowler 1. Five fusionists were absent. Pickler 50; absent 4.

THE CONTESTED ELECTIONS

ARGUMENT IN THE MECKLENBURG CASE CONTINUES.

Mr. Henry Will Speak This Afternoon—A Two-Hour Speech by Mr. Keerans for the Contestees.

Again yesterday afternoon from 3:30 until 5:45 o'clock the Privileges and Elections Committee was in session, and wrestled with the Mecklenburg contested election case.

Again the counsel for the contestees monopolized the time, and Mr. Henry had no opportunity of presenting the case for the contestants.

Mr. J. W. Keerans of Charlotte spoke for about two hours, giving an exhaustive review of the case so far as was favorable for the contestees. He argued that under the provisions of sec. 2850 of The Code the case should be dismissed, because only 27 days notice of suit was served upon contestee. He said also that the notice of causes of suit and evidence were not specific enough.

He said also that there were not sufficient evidence introduced to prove fraud or intimidation in Pineville district. The running of the time between Pineville district and Steel creek, he said, while not done by order of the Clerk of the Court, was done solely for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not Registrars Alexander and Conner were residents of Pineville district.

He argued that the \$5 voters thrown out by the judges, because they had been registered by a non-resident registrar, could not be allowed to count for the contestants because there was no good evidence that they would have voted the fusion Populist Republican ticket.

The votes claimed by the contestants which they want counted number 135 altogether, and the highest majority of either of the contestees is only 113.

It was 6:30 o'clock when Mr. Keerans concluded his argument, too late for Mr. Henry to present his argument for the contestants. He therefore asked that the committee adjourn until this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock to hear his side of the question. The committee agreed that when they adjourned it should be in accordance with Mr. Henry's request.

THE BROUGHTON-YOUNG CASE.

A vigorous effort was made on the part of the Democratic members to get the Committee to act upon the bill, which had been referred to them by the House, authorizing the appointment of a subcommittee to take in hand the hearing of evidence on the part of contestee Young.

Col. Cunningham made a speech, urging that a speedy disposition of the case be made.

It was found that the bill was not in the secretary's hands and could not, therefore, be acted upon until today. Mr. Duffy insisted that the committee give some expression of opinion as to what disposition they would make of the matter.

Chairman Cook told Mr. Duffy that it was his opinion that the present procedure, before Commissioner Lehman, was in accordance with the law, and that he would oppose any change or subcommittee.

It was agreed that the bill should come up this afternoon for discussion and decision as to what report should be made upon it. Pressing engagements at 6 o'clock forced the committee to adjourn at 5:50 o'clock until 3:30 this afternoon.

Referring to his speech this afternoon, Mr. Henry said to a TRIBUNE reporter, that he was anxious for a full attendance of the committee, and would be glad to see any others interested in the case present, as he would give the evidence a thorough sifting.

Brakemen on a Strike.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 25.—Brakemen on freight trains on the Georgia road have gone on a strike against the enforcement of the rule requiring them to remain on top of the cars while they are running. The strike has had no serious effect on schedules.

FOR

Commercial Printing

County Supplies

Blank Books

WRITE

CAPITAL PRINTING CO.

RALEIGH

Do You

Want Any

Of These?

They are Specialties.

Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce is something you haven't used.

Asparagus—Seal brand, and others. Tomato Bouillon, in glass.

Evaporated California Fruit—the nicest line to be had.

Golden Gate Canned Goods. My stock is absolutely complete.

My own special importation of Java and Mocha Coffee in handsome package.

Welch's Grape Juice—something new—a non-alcoholic wine—for invalids.

The whole of The Tribune could be used to enumerate all the good things the store contains, for you know I am the leader in the grocery business.

THOMAS PESCU.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

—AT—

ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

RALEIGH, N. C.

Send us your orders for anything you need in our line. The House in the State Largest Stock in the State. Lowest Prices in the State. Prompt attention always.

Alfred Williams & Co.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL

Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Post

Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned

Newly Furnished.

And now offers to both Transient and Regular Boarders class fare at moderate prices.

A. J. JONES, Manager

WE SHALL

Have no need of the Chamber of Commerce. The future if every American dryman will supply the people of work.

We can launder your clothes better, much whiter (without use of chemicals), finish much finer style, and charge you any more, and send them home minus tons, either.

Prompt Delivery. Drop a note to our Wagon.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY

216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Prop.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 20, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 2, Daily.

Lv. Wilmington 7:50 a.m.

Lv. Fayetteville 11:00 a.m.

Lv. Fayetteville Junction 11:27 a.m.

Lv. Sanford 1:00 p.m.

Lv. Climax 2:55 p.m.

Lv. Greensboro 3:25 p.m.

Lv. Greensboro 3:35 p.m.

Lv. Stokesdale 4:28 p.m.

Lv. Walnut Cove 4:55 p.m.

Lv. Rural Hall 5:26 p.m.

Lv. Mt. Airy 6:56 p.m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 1, Daily.

Lv. Rural Hall 8:40 a.m.

Lv. Walnut Cove 10:04 a.m.

Lv. Stokesdale 10:32 a.m.

Lv. Greensboro 11:07 a.m.

Lv. Greensboro 11:55 a.m.

Lv. Greensboro 12:15 p.m.

Lv. Climax 12:43 p.m.

Lv. Sanford 2:55 p.m.

Lv. Fayetteville Junction 4:12 p.m.

Lv. Fayetteville 4:18 p.m.

Lv. Fayetteville 4:35 p.m.

Lv. Wilmington 7:45 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 4, Daily.

Lv. Bennettsville 8:30 a.m.

Lv. Maxton 9:40 a.m.

Lv. Maxton 9:50 a.m.

Lv. Red Springs 10:18 a.m.

Lv. Hope Mills 11:01 a.m.

Lv. Fayetteville 11:19 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 3, Daily.

Lv. Fayetteville 4:28 p.m.

Lv. Hope Mills 4:49 p.m.

Lv. Red Springs 5:36 p.m.

Lv. Maxton 6:09 p.m.

Lv. Bennettsville 6:17 p.m.

Lv. Bennettsville 7:35 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 16, Mixed, Daily, ex. Sun.

Lv. Ramseur 6:45 a.m.

Lv. Climax 8:35 a.m.

Lv. Greensboro 9:20 a.m.

Lv. Greensboro 9:35 a.m.

Lv. Stokesdale 11:07 a.m.

Lv. Madison 11:55 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 15, Mixed, Daily, ex. Sun.

Lv. Madison 12:30 p.m.

Lv. Stokesdale 1:28 p.m.

Lv. Greensboro 2:40 p.m.

Lv. Greensboro 3:25 p.m.

Lv. Climax 4:20 p.m.

Lv. Ramseur 6:05 p.m.

NORTH B

Are you working for the Bicycle? Others are.

Don't let them get ahead of you. All can work.

DO YOU WANT A WHEEL

Read the offer below. THE RALEIGH DAILY TRIBUNE will give a

Handsomeness Bicycle

TO SOME SMART, HUSTLING

BOY OR GIRL.

It is not something you can get for nothing, but it will take some work, a little patience and a little time.

To the boy or girl who solicits and brings or sends to this office the names of the greatest number of subscriptions by APRIL 1, 1897, THE TRIBUNE will give a

HANDSOME BICYCLE

To the boy or girl who brings the second greatest number THE TRIBUNE will give

A SILVER WATCH.

THE CONDITIONS.

Each Name must be accompanied by Fifty Cents for one month's subscription. If a subscription is for three months, it will count as three names; for six months, six names, etc.

All subscriptions must be given to the office the day the party subscribes, so that the paper will start at once. Subscriptions out of the city count as well as in the city.

Those Who Wish to Compete

Can get blanks at THE TRIBUNE office, 122 Fayetteville Street. Call at any time—the earlier the better, so you will get started quick.

Ten Per Cent. of all subscriptions received by boys and girls, who do not get a prize, will be paid them, so

Their Work Will Not Be For Naught.

EX-QUEEN LILUOKALANI

Pays an Informal Visit to President Cleveland.

THE QUEEN RECEIVED DELIGHTFULLY

THIS WAS THE SECOND VISIT HER MAJESTY

Has Paid President Cleveland—She Always Was Stuck On Grover.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani paid a personal visit to President Cleveland today. It was strictly informal, and was designated in the note sent by the deposed monarch to the President, requesting the privilege of calling, and the answer of the latter granting it. Joseph Heleluale, the agent and secretary of Liliuokalani, and Julius N. Palmer, of Boston, the American friend who accompanied her to Washington, went to the White House this morning with an autograph note from the Ex-Queen addressed to the President. She asked merely that he receive informally in a personal capacity, basing the request on the ground that it was a custom in her country for the head of the government to receive foreign visitors of distinction. Shortly afterwards the President sent a note to Heleluale appointing 3 o'clock as the hour at which he would be pleased to have her call.

At the appointed time Liliuokalani, Mrs. Kila Laholele, her companion in waiting, Mr. Heleluale and Mr. Palmer, drove to the White House in a carriage, and were immediately shown to the blue room. The greeting between the President and the former Queen was extremely cordial.

The call lasted about fifteen minutes; and after making their adieus to the President, Liliuokalani and her attendants went out into the freezing atmosphere again and entered their carriages. They were driven immediately to the Shoreham, where the party is stopping.

"The Queen was received delightfully," said Mr. Palmer, "her reception could not have been pleasanter and the President showed himself to be a most agreeable and kindly gentleman." Mr. Palmer said that no plans had been made for Liliuokalani's future movements. He did not know how long she would remain in Washington.

This is the second time Liliuokalani has seen President Cleveland. Ten years ago she accompanied the then Queen, Kapiolani, her sister-in-law, and the Consort of King Kalakaua, on a visit to the United States. They were received

officially by Mr. Cleveland, then serving his first term, and were shown many official courtesies while here.

BALFOUR ON METALISM.

No Probability that his Government

London Jan. 25.—In reply to an interrogation in the House of Commons today, as to the intentions of the government in regard to their co-operation in any movement designed to bring about an international monetary conference, Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, stated that there was no probability that the government would take the initiative in any such movement.

Mr. Balfour was then asked whether in the event of the summoning of such a conference, a fair proportion of representatives would be appointed as representatives thereon.

To this question Mr. Balfour replied that it would be premature to discuss the composition of a conference which, so far as he knew, had not yet even been proposed.

INSANE BURGLAR.

Wife and Babies Starving, and He would Steal Again Under the Same Circumstances.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 25.—John Bemta, a son of well-to-do and respected parents at Shelbyville, Iowa, is in jail here, charged with burglary. He was today adjudged insane, and instead of the penitentiary is now in the lunatic asylum.

A. M. Petty, the bogus Arkansas Sheriff and Mason, who has victimized hundreds of Sheriffs and Masonic lodges South and West, pleaded guilty to obtaining money on false pretenses here, and was sent up for thirty days and fined \$100. He told the court his wife and babies were starving, and he would steal again under the same circumstances.

A Policeman Shoots a Fellow Officer.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 25.—Police-man Bishop shot and killed a fellow officer named Roth last night. The men quarrelled while eating supper in an engine house and went out on the street to fight. Both drew revolvers, and Bishop grasped Roth's weapon, the hammer of which fell on his finger. Bishop then shot Roth, killing him almost instantly. Bishop is a negro and claims the quarrel was due to Roth's provocation.

Death the Result of an Operation.

Lynn, Mass., Jan. 25.—Hon. Joseph Davis, who died in Buffalo, N. Y., Sunday as the result of an operation for appendicitis, was a former well known shoe manufacturer of this city, who did a business at one time of a million dollars a year. Of late years he had controlled the business of the Davis boot and shoe company of Richmond, Va., which has charge of the product of the Virginia penitentiary at Richmond. He was 64 years of age.

BITTERNESS OF CONFLICT

BETWEEN THE SUGAR PLANTERS AND GENERAL WEYLER.

Orders Issued to Burn all the Cane Fields—Districts Ablaze.

Key West, Fla., 25.—Advices from Havana say that the conflict between the sugar planters and Weyler continues with more bitterness than ever. Both are determined to carry out their purposes, and the unusual spectacle is presented of two contending parties fighting with one another without openly declaring their hostilities. Weyler, on one side, is trying to prevent them from grinding, but without stating it officially, and the planters, on the other, as in defiance to his orders, are boldly grinding their crop. Who will be the victor is a matter to be seen. For the present it is known that only about a dozen sugar estates are already grinding in the several provinces of the island, but that many others are making preparations to that end.

On the other hand it is known on good authority that Weyler has given orders to his troops to burn all the cane fields on their march, especially of those estates whose owners have declared their intention to grind in spite of his orders. For instance, the "Constancia," belonging to the Marquis of Apereztegui, who has just gone over to Spain to complain against Weyler. The consequence is that the principal sugar belt of the island, say the Cienfuegos district, is said to be ablaze. Matanzas and Havana districts are also on fire. Over a million five hundred thousand "Arrobas" or quarters of cane have been burned in the "Pilar" estate near Art msa, two days ago. The damage done can't be easily calculated. In the "Constancia" case the direct sufferers will be Americans, who control a great interest in that property represented by \$75,000, loaned on the same by an American syndicate.

Of the war, nothing much can be said. With the exception of the Cauto affair, of which there are incomplete details, no important happenings have occurred. Weyler continues on his march without deviating from the highways and railroad lines. Despite the strong column marching with him, he apparently fears to enter the unexplored region. As he burns and destroys everything in his passage, he illuminates his way as if he carried a torch in his hand, and the rebels can easily avoid any encounters with his solid column. Thus it is explained why he has no encounters with them. To give an idea of the notorious Fondevila's character, here is an instance: When it was reported to him that all the Spanish officers had been released, he remarked: "Aranguren did well in setting them free, otherwise there would not remain a single Cuban male alive today in Guantabaco."

The arrests and killing of the unfortunate citizens of that unhappy town continues as ever, and as he has prohibited their removal to this or other places, their situation can be easily considered. Persons who have visited the town say nothing more shocking can be seen. All the houses are closed, ladies fear to look out of the windows as the soldiers will surely insult them, few citizens walk around the streets, only armed soldiers, soiled and repulsive, are to be seen. Rumors of the landing of expeditions have been afloat in Havana for the last few days. One is said to have landed in Pinar Del Rio and the other around Manzanillo. The exact location has not been ascertained.

The forces under Weyler's command number 14,000 infantry, a cavalry regiment and 22 pieces of artillery.

A NEGRO HAM THIEF

GETS SHOT IN THE HEAD FOR FIRING AT A PLUCKY LITTLE WOMAN.

A Fusillade Between the Negro and a Patrolman.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 25.—John Terrell, an ex convict, tried to kill Miss Lena Wilkinson, Patrolman Ivy and a negro servant to day.

Ivy and Terrell had a running duel for two blocks and finally the policeman shot the man in the head and captured him.

Terrell is a desperate negro and stole a ham. The servants pursued him and caught him. Terrell went back to the house quietly. Miss Wilkinson met him and covered him with a pistol. Her butler also covered him with a pistol. Terrell sprang at the woman, seized the pistol which she held and wrenched it from her. The butler then tried to take it away from him but the latter disarmed the butler. Then he shot at Miss Wilkinson and servant and walked off. Ivy came up on horse back and gave chase. Terrell being pressed hard, fired at the policeman. The latter returned the fire. Both missed. This was kept up until Terrell mounted a fence and took deliberate aim at Ivy. They both fired at the same time. Ivy's horse was restless and the rider escaped, but his bullet struck the negro in the head and dropped him to the ground.

Ladies who were passing on Houston and north Pryor streets where the shooting occurred, fainted as the bullets flew over their heads.

When he recovered consciousness Terrell said that he went back to the house very quietly when first captured to show the people that he was not afraid. He has served one term in the penitentiary for killing a man and has been on the chain gang repeatedly.

Senator George's Condition.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—At midnight tonight there was no apparent change in the condition of Senator George, of Mississippi. He still remains critically ill.

HORSEWHIPPED A JUDGE.

And Got Fined \$750 for the Fun of It.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 25.—Steve A. Ryan was convicted today of assault and battery on Judge Geo. F. Gober, of the Blue Ridge circuit. Judge Mat Henry, who was presiding, sentenced Ryan to pay a fine of \$750.

Ryan was formerly a prominent merchant here. He failed, and Judge Gober in the receivership litigation, ordered him to pay over \$100,000 to the receiver. Ryan refused, declaring that he did not have the funds. Judge Gober sent him to jail for contempt, and he was kept there thirteen months. Ryan stated that he did not assault the judge for that imprisonment, but because he heard that the judge had referred to him as "a scoundrel." Then he got a whip and attacked him.

\$250,000 Fire.

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 25.—A big fire, which started at the corner of South Salina and Fayette streets last evening, owing to a violent wind, became practically unmanageable, and at midnight had destroyed three large business blocks occupied by the New York cloak house, Palmer's millinery house, Kim ball Piano Company's agency, Leiter Bros. piano and jewelry house and L. A. Witherill's dry goods establishment. Many other firms suffered extensive damage. The loss will aggregate \$250,000.

A 1 a. m. a fire broke out in Kearney's brewery in the first ward which, owing to lack of apparatus, will probably be a total loss. This is valued at about \$25,000. Messages have been sent to Oswego, Rochester and other cities for apparatus.

Cut Off From the Outside World.

Pierre, S. D., Jan. 25.—This city has been cut off from the outside world for the past four days. It has received no Eastern mail or papers since Friday morning, and there is no prospect for the blockade being lifted before Wednesday. Sunday was too stormy for members to attend church, and they devoted their time to an attempt to break the senatorial deadlock. Their schemes failed to work, and the vote today showed the situation unchanged from last week. The vote: Pickler, 52; Kyle, 30; Loucks, 16; Plowman, 11; Goodykoonz, 6; Kellar, 2; Kirk, 2; Palmer, 1.

President Cleveland Sent to the Senate a List of American Citizens Under Arrest.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—The President today sent to the Senate, in response to a resolution, a list of American citizens, either native born or naturalized, who have been arrested in Cuba since the beginning of the present insurrection, together with the action taken in each case. The arrests number 74. Of these seven have been tried and appeals were taken in two instances from the sentence imposed—those of Sanguilly and Somellin. In the cases of the five Competitor prisoners a new trial has been ordered. Seven American newspaper correspondents were also arrested and banished.

DALLAS PASTORS

Make War on Baseball Games on Sunday and

AGAINST SUNDAY MORNING PAPERS

THE DALLAS FREE THINKERS FAVOR SUNDAY GAMES

And the Fight Between Them Goes Merrily On—The Legislature Memorialized.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 25.—The Dallas Pastor's Association this afternoon memorialized the Legislature to prohibit the playing of baseball games on Sunday. The Dallas Free Thinker's Association tonight memorialized the Legislature in favor of Sunday games. The fight for and against the sport on Sunday is being waged bitterly all over the State. The Dallas Pastor's Association at its weekly meeting today declared war on the Sunday newspapers.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Pastor's Association of Dallas, Texas, hereby express our disapprobation of the Sunday newspaper.

Resolved, That we decline to encourage it by making announcement in it for any purpose whatever.

That we urge our people to withhold their patronage either by taking it or using it as an advertising medium.

Rev. Mr. Templeton read a carefully prepared paper of over two thousand words, severely attacking the publishing of Sunday newspapers.

The tone of the paper was almost as severe as a criminal indictment.

Extra Session March 15.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 25.—Unless he should change his mind in the meantime, President-elect McKinley will call an extra session of Congress for Monday, March 15. This information was given to Congressmen-elect J. C. Sturdevant, of Crawford, Erie district, by Major McKinley, in Canton a few days ago.

Senator George Seriously Ill.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—There is practically no improvement in the condition of Senator George of Mississippi, who is lying seriously ill at the Garfield Memorial Hospital. He was better yesterday and rested better last night, but there was no change for the better noticed today.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

BY THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

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The Only Paper in the State taking the full Southern Associated Press Dispatches.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1897.

THE GAME OF GAG RULE.

It will be recalled that Major Guthrie advised Populists to vote for Democrats during the campaign, but Hal Ayer, the suddenly hoisted political accident, advised Populists to ignore Guthrie. It occurs to us to ask Senator Butler if he endorsed Ayer. Guthrie was the Populist candidate, but he knew he didn't have a chance to be elected; hence his advice for Populists to vote the Democratic ticket. He, however, was a Populist, is a Populist, and Ayer repudiated the standard-bearer of the Populist party. Ayer being simply a tool of Butler, it doesn't take much stretch of the imagination to conclude that Ayer got his cue from Butler. It is a logical conclusion, then, that the combine (Butler-Ayer) knifed Guthrie, the Populist candidate for Governor.

A little further history is interesting just now, owing to Butler's and Ayer's position in the Populist party at the St. Louis convention. The North Carolina delegation of the Populist party met in caucus and sixty delegates voted solid against Bryan for the Populist candidate for President, and thirty-five in his favor, and yet Butler pocketed the whole of the delegation, and voted it solid for Bryan, and this in the face of the fact that only one-third of the delegation was in favor of Mr. Bryan for President. How was this done? Simply, Senator Butler bolted the caucus and arbitrarily cast the vote in the convention.

Mr. Butler is not, then, a stranger to "bolting caucuses." He himself has played the role of bolter—bolting with a minority.

Now he is condemning the act of seventeen bolting Populists in the matter of electing a United States Senator. We presume, according to Senator Butler, it is right to bolt a Presidential caucus, but altogether wrong to bolt a Senatorial caucus.

Here is where Tom Watson comes in. The sixty North Carolina delegates were middle-of-the-road Populists, and when Tom Watson accuses Senator Butler of treachery and throttling the majority of the Populists at the St. Louis convention he has reason for the accusation. But it did not suit Butler to play the same tactics here in the Senatorial fight as he played in the Presidential contest. It suited him to bolt and gag the majority at St. Louis. In Raleigh it suited him to attempt to gag the minority, but failing, to vilify and read them out of the party.

Upon the same line of action the Populists of the country have reason to fall in with Tom Watson and read Butler out of the party and dethrone him from the chairmanship of their National Committee, which has practically occurred. Was ever a man in such a plight? Facts are facts; history is history, and an act in St. Louis and a contrary act in Raleigh are inconsistencies that cannot be reconciled—two wrongs cannot make a right, and in the face of it Butler stands condemned before, and is repudiated by, the people of his party.

And in the language of Thomas Watson, "Where in thunder is Butler at?"

The Raleigh TRIBUNE, Republican, has come to our exchange table. It is mechanically very well gotten up and well edited. It is strong in the fact, as might be expected, and as is natural.—Marion Messenger.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION BILL—SHOULD IT BE REPEALED?

THE TRIBUNE is very decidedly of the opinion that the Railroad Commission act has outlived its usefulness and should be repealed. In taking this position we are aware that it will not meet with the approval of several meritorious and deserving gentlemen in the Republican party who are anxious to serve the State in the capacity of Railroad Commissioners at a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

If there was ever any necessity of such a law it no longer exists. It is now simply an expensive luxury to the taxpayers of the State, and a sine-cure to the very distinguished (?) gentlemen who hold the positions of Railroad Commissioners.

Including the printing bill incurred by the Commissioners, this law cost the taxpayers of North Carolina the last fiscal year in round figures the neat sum of about \$11,000. For this large disbursement there should have been more material benefits accruing to the taxpayers. But it seems that there were not. In their annual report the Commissioners say:

"The number of complaints have been very small, considering the vast amount of business done by the parties interested, and in no case was it shown that the matter complained of resulted from an intentional disregard of the laws of the State, or the rules of the Commission, but simply clerical errors."

So it appears that to correct a few clerical errors it has cost the taxpayers of North Carolina the sum of about eleven thousand dollars. This is, to put it as mildly as possible, simply a shameful and reckless expenditure of the public funds.

During the entire year only eighty-eight complaints instituted by citizens against the railroads were heard by the Commission, and the great majority of these were of the most trivial character, indeed almost bordering on the ludicrous.

Evidently the distinguished gentlemen who heard these complaints had ample time to consider them. It may also explain why Railroad Commissioner Beddingfield and Railroad Commissioner Otho Wilson had so much time to travel over the State and manufacture sentiment against Senator Pritchard and the Republican party.

In order that our legislators and readers of THE TRIBUNE may have some idea of the arduous labors of these distinguished gentlemen, we have only to refer to the "Reports and Decisions of the Board of Railroad Commissioners," vide Annual Report, page 166.

On the 26th of October Charles F. Warren, of Washington, complained that the Western Union Company overcharged him on two messages, probably about sixty cents. Mr. Warren triumphed before the Commission, recovering the excess, sixty cents.

On the 3d of January one Cobb complained that he had a lot of stock killed on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, and that he had been unable to get pay for the same. The Commission replied that it had no jurisdiction complained of, and advised action through the court. This complaint cost the tax-payers one-eighth of the total cost.

On the 27th of January one Simmons complained that the Atlantic Coast Line had failed to put in a cattle-guard as required by law.

The relief having been granted, the case was dismissed. Mr. Simmons' cattle-guard cost the State a good many dollars.

It is a violation of the criminal law not to put in cattle-guards where required, and any State court could have given the relief asked for.

On the 27th of January, 1896, one Carver complained that the Norfolk & Western Railroad had overcharged him in a shipment of apples. He recovered the overcharge, but it cost the taxpayers of North Carolina a large sum of money to accommodate Mr. Carver.

In February one Aycock complained that the Western Union Telegraph Company had overcharged him on a message. The Commission decided to the contrary, but the taxpayers paid the bill.

On the 9th of March one McRae

complained that the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad Company charged him twenty cents in addition to the regular fare because of his failure to purchase a ticket from the agent. The Commission declined to sustain Mr. McRae's very unreasonable complaint, but instead of taxing him with the costs let the taxpayers pay it.

On the 8th of May Jno. R. Smith complained that the Wilmington & Weldon railroad were not using the kind of refrigerators on their cars he thought they ought to use.

The Commission decided that they could not force the railroad company to use other refrigerators than those of their own selection. This complaint was paid by the taxpayers.

On the 9th June, 1896, one Brower complained that the Western Union Company ought to have two offices at Mt. Airy for the accommodation of its patrons. The Commission thought one was enough, but it cost the State a neat sum of money for Mr. Brower to make the complaint.

On the 9th June, 1896, Mrs. Joe Person, of medical fame, shipped a box of medicine to Milton, N. C. She complained that it was never delivered, and wanted the Raleigh & Gaston to pay for it. But on investigation it turned out that she had directed the box to Wilson instead of Milton. This blunder of Mrs. Joe cost the taxpayers another neat little sum of money.

On the 7th September Mr. Wynne complained that the railroads, when they charged him 25 cents for his bicycle charged him too much, and asked for a lower rate. The Commissioners declined to give it, but Bicycle Wynne's complaint cost the taxpayers just \$50. And so on *ad finitum* these trivial and ludicrous complaints are to be found on page after page of this report. In scarcely a single instance could the complaint be designated as one really worth attention. And this is the kind of business that is costing North Carolina and its hard-pressed taxpayers \$11,000 per annum.

How long is this folly to go on?

The Railroad Commissioners claim that they have by their assessments made the railroads pay an amount of taxes largely in excess of the valuation upon railroad property in 1891.

This is not true; but the increased assessments are due to the fact that the Legislature threatened to repeal the charters of the Wilmington & Weldon and other railroads unless they agreed to pay taxes as did other corporations in the State.

THE TRIBUNE repeats: This law has outlived its usefulness. It ought to be repealed! Any lawyer in the present Legislature with a pennyweight of brains can draft a bill that will secure every measure of relief given by the Railroad Commission act, and that without a dollar of expense to the State.

If it cannot be repealed, then reorganize it—remodel it. Let there be one Commissioner with supervisory powers, and once and for all abolish this useless and unnecessary Commission, which enables men like Otho Wilson and E. C. Beddingfield to draw thousands of dollars to listen to and decide complaints that any cross-roads justice of the peace could just as well hear and determine. Repeat the law or remodel it. Expenses must be reduced; \$11,000 per annum can be saved by striking this law from the statute books.

DR. CURRY'S complimentary reference to the work of the Girl's Normal and Industrial School at Greensboro was a very strong commendation. Coming from such a source, it is the more remarkable, as there is no higher authority upon such matters in the South. It is a fact that is greatly to the credit of the President, Dr. McIver, and his able assistants, that the institution, though yet in its infancy, has a larger attendance, with smaller revenues, than any other school of similar character in the Southern States.

THERE has been a good deal of inquiry about Senator Butler the past three days, and a wondering why there has been no Populist caucus in all that time. There are various rumors. His friends, however, insist that the Senator has been quite unwell. Certainly he has been confined to his room.

TO SHUT OFF WINDY LAWYERS—A FEW POINTERS TO BE CONSIDERED.

THE TRIBUNE is not sure but that the Sutton bill, giving judges the discretion to limit the number of speeches in misdemeanor cases, and also the time in their delivery, should not become a law.

We have seen cases that ought to have been tried in four hours, consume nearly two days, by reason of the fact that a half dozen lawyers each insisted in making a speech without limit as to time.

This business cost the county hundreds of dollars, and it comes out of the pockets of the taxpayers, not the lawyers.

No judge need abuse this discretion, and no lawyer really ought to object to it.

But THE TRIBUNE knows how jealous lawyers are of their rights, and unless the laymen rally to the support of the bill it will hardly find its way out of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees. But it ought to pass, nevertheless, as it is a measure in the interest of the taxpayers.

The bill of Representative Candler, of Buncombe, making public drunkenness a misdemeanor ought to be made a law. We waste too much mawkish sympathy on the poor drunkard, whilst we abuse and legislate against the man who sells the ardent to him. Let us try another tack. If a man will make a hog of himself, let us treat him as a hog. A good, stiff fine, or 30 or 60 days in jail, or on a chain-gang, will have a salutary effect and we will see less public drunkenness. Try Candler's bill and see if it does not have that effect.

That was all right to repeal the "Act forbidding fraudulent preferences." The act (the Assignment Law) was a fraud on our statute books, as it had never passed either house of the General Assembly, 1895.

But it was in fact a salutary law, and with some slight changes should be re-enacted at once. When a man makes an assignment his property should go to his creditors, and no fraudulent preferences should be allowed.

The bill reducing the salaries of clerks in the General Assembly should pass. There is not now nor was there ever any reason why a clerk should receive more pay than a member of the Assembly. Besides, this General Assembly is pledged to economy and reform, and the way to reform is to reduce all needless expenditures. Of course the clerks will work against it, but this Legislature is representing the taxpayers, not the clerks.

There is no earthly necessity for having an Enrolling Clerk with a large corps of assistants.

Bills, when passed by both houses, should be at once certified to the Secretary of State by the presiding officers of both houses.

An Enrolling Clerk and his force are unnecessary appendages to a legislative body. Abolish them. It will save several hundred dollars.

And so Mr. Mary Ann Butler is to read out Hotspur Skinner and his bold riders and drive them out into utter darkness; and he is anxious to know whether the Republicans are to recognize the Butlerites or the Skinnerites in dealing with them as a party? Well, that ought not to be hard to answer. It's just as easy as falling off a log. Let the Republican caucus ignore the Butler crowd and co-operate with the Skinner contingent, so to speak, fully recognizing them as the only genuine, pure and undefiled Populist party. The Butlerites are mere barnacles on the Populist body politic—mere warty excrescences on the only true People's party organization.

"KILL THE BILL."

We publish a letter from a gentleman who has much practical knowledge upon the matter under consideration, and his words ought to have weight:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 23.

THE RALEIGH DAILY TRIBUNE. In the name of the firemen of this State, both white and colored, I thank you for the sentiments expressed in regard to the bill to repeal our State appropriation. I feel satisfied that when the representatives of the people have the merits of our relief fund explained to them, that they will unquestionably follow your advice and "kill the bill."

Respectfully yours,
JAS. S. McNEILL,
President N. C. S. F. Ass'n.

STAND THEM UP AND COUNT THEM.

The versatile and newsy Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte Observer gives us some trouble to keep up with him, as he seems to have a penchant to run his skirmish line close to THE TRIBUNE's fortifications. Certainly the skirmishing is not unexpected, but the last scattering shot, though the correspondent was not aware of it, was complimentary, when he announced that some Republicans thought THE TRIBUNE was too much of a Pritchard paper. That sounds odd, and while we do not doubt the veracity of the correspondent, we are extremely anxious to know who the Republicans are. If there are any such they steer mighty clear of THE TRIBUNE. A compliment, certainly. Jeter C. Pritchard is a Republican.

He has been a Republican all his life. He was a Republican when it took the best courage any man could command to be a Republican. He was a Republican, we will bet dollars to doughnuts, when such Republicans, the correspondent refers to were hiding in the bush, and it does us proud to have reference made to the fact that THE TRIBUNE is a Pritchard Republican, for that kind of Republicanism is simon-pure, for there are many things that it takes to make a Republican besides the silver fallacy, which we do not subscribe to, but give Mr. Pritchard the right to do so, to the extent he goes.

The patriotism of the man, the Americanism of him; his stern and manly opposition to a system of tariff that would reduce to beggary the workmen of this country; his stalwart defence of the supremacy of the power of the Supreme Court, and his opposition to the Debbs Altgeld-Tillman-Bryan program to obliterate from our statute books laws that would give uninterrupted sway to vicious rioters and defiers of the law are fresh in the minds of all people. Certainly we were for Pritchard for United States Senator, and having aided and abetted in his election, we are still for Pritchard, and if there are Republicans who are not for Pritchard, elected, we ask the correspondent to stand them up and count them. We dare him to do it. We dare said Republicans to stand up and be counted.

These few remarks are made upon the hypothesis that there are such Republicans. We don't believe they exist except in the fertile brain of the correspondent. If they do exist it would be a great satisfaction to THE TRIBUNE if the correspondent would name the men.

In conversation with Josiah Turner who is an interested attendant upon the proceedings of the Legislature, he explained to us why he asked the Speaker yesterday if he might ask Dr. Curry a question while the Doctor was addressing a joint assembly of the Legislature. Mr. Turner says that both he and Dr. Curry served in confederate congresses and in the army. He says he sat near and almost under the Speaker, and drank in with delight all that he said for education. He did not mean by putting a question to anger or insult the Doctor, but he thought to draw from him eloquent and cheering words in favor of continuing the annual appropriation to the University of North Carolina. Mr. Turner is an ardent advocate for the continuance of the University as it now is and has so long existed. He, like the Doctor, received his education at this ancient institution of learning.

We hope our esteemed morning contemporary is entirely satisfied with its deductions as to Senator Pritchard's election. It seems to be quite happy over the result. It is quite a family just now, of a "mutual admiration society." No matter from what standpoint, the Republicans rejoice, the minority Populists rejoice, and now we have the assurance of our Democratic contemporary that the Democratic party is glad it has so happened, no matter if its conclusion is that it will have a tendency to drive the Butler-Populist into the Democratic party, at which we would not at all be surprised; but remember that such a contingency is not going to happen unless Mr. Butler can lead the Democracy. Remember that point, please.

WE ARE GLAD OF IT.

The News and Observer seems to be surprised at the election of Mr. Harris to be United States Senator for Kansas, because Mr. Harris is an ex-Confederate. It has been a matter of a good deal of comment on our part why Southern men should think Northern men more prejudiced against a Southern man or an ex-Confederate than Southern men against a Northern man. Few such go North, and it is not very surprising that they are not (actively speaking) ex-Confederates who have migrated to the North, and occupy official, social and business positions, the News and Observer would better understand why Mr. Harris could be elected even in Radical State in all the Union. We wish to convey to the News and Observer is that there is no, or a little real prejudice, in the North against Southern men. It is, or has been, altogether the other way. Southern men, on account of slavery and the result of the war, and the unfortunate fact that many had mercenary men rushed into the South at the close of the war, and under the semi-protection of a government carried a high hand and performed hari-kari, became prejudiced, and had to take time to overcome. Had the same number of men gone North from the South they came South from the North after years, a reconciliation would have long since been brought about. We are glad Mr. Harris has been elected to the United States Senate from Kansas, if for nothing else than to prove to the Southern people that coming from the South is no bar to the highest honors that can be bestowed upon men, all things equal, in the Northland.

It is an epoch, we hope, that will mark a better era, produce better feelings, and cause the Northerners to get in closer touch with the Southerner. God grant it may so come about.

A TENNESSEE JUICY PLUM.

From the Knoxville Tribune (Dem.). Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, has just been re-elected, and it is understood, take a hand in the contest for office of Pension Agent at Knoxville, and will demand that a certain henchman of his own State be appointed. North Carolina is as much entitled to the office, as Tennessee, or any other Southern State, and Mr. Pritchard being the Republican Senator from the South, has great influence in the matter. Certain Gibson will, for good reasons, dare oppose Senator Pritchard in his demand while Congressman Brownlow, who is a friend of Pritchard and who went down to Raleigh and worked effectively for his election, will hardly antagonize him. It looks as if the chances of an East Tennessee securing this juicy plum were slim.

Not being in the official confidence, so to speak, of our worthy Senator, in regard to the office of Pension Agent at Knoxville, we cannot say whether the conjecture of THE TRIBUNE is true or not; but of the Knoxville pension office include North Carolina as well as Tennessee, we see no breach of official etiquette if the agent does come from North Carolina. We have several gentlemen who are eminently qualified and certainly worthy of the position, and no doubt be thankful to eat the "juicy plum."

A Blunder or Misrepresentation.

Editor of THE TRIBUNE. I desire to enter a disclaimer as to the article in the News and Observer of the 23d. The editor goes on to relate a long conversation had with two Messrs. Pennys, of Panther Branch township, and in it couples my name and the name of my neighbor, E. G. Pease, with it.

Now, we live in the northern part of the county, and our views as to the election of Pritchard was not mentioned while we were in conversation with the News and Observer representative. Nor was the name of Skinner or the actions of the negro commented upon. The fertile and stretching imagination of some editors nowadays is simply unaccountable. In the interest of the News and Observer has made a blunder as to names and residence, or else has purposely misrepresented.

J. J. PENNY.

January 25, 1897.

Big Strike Probably Averted. Leadville, Col., Jan. 25.—It is probable that the great strike has been settled. A conference of the miners late last night was a bolt on the part of the union members, and they resolved to cut loose from the dictation of the leaders and work in the mine. While this does not definitely settle the strike, it is hoped that it may soon reach an end.

We have received the first copy of the Raleigh TRIBUNE. It is Republican in politics and stands firm on the platform. It is full of local news and is the Associated Press. It will be a great power in the field of journalism. Murphy Bulletin.

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WAS A SHORT SESSION

Nothing Done in the House Except Introduce Bills.

AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE SENATE

DOCKERY WANTS TO REVISE PENITENTIARY AFFAIRS.

Senate Decides to Go to Chapel Hill Wednesday—Joint Session to Hear an Educational Address by Dr. Curry.

The Senate was opened at four o'clock yesterday with prayer by Mr. Ashburn of the Senate.

Mr. Anderson presented a petition to enlarge a pension.

Mr. Ashburn presented a petition to divide Pilot township, Surry county.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. McCaskey—Bill in relation to justices of the peace.

Mr. Uley—Bill to extend the time for commencing work on the Cape Fear and Northern railroad.

Mr. Person—Bill to establish and maintain an insurance department, and to consolidate the laws of the State.

Mr. Anderson—Bill to transfer a pension from one class to another; also to amend chapter 107, laws of 1895; also to amend chapter 170, laws of 1897.

Mr. Clark—Bill to allow Mike Cosgrove to peddle without license.

The chair appointed Messrs Ramsay, Shore, Moye, Parker of Randolph and Parker of Alamance, the Senate branch the joint committee on public printing.

Bill to incorporate the town of Bridgeville, Wilcox county, was taken up.

It appearing upon inquiry that notice of the bill had not been given, the bill was passed over.

Bill to allow George W. Snell of Washington county to peddle without a license, passed second and third readings.

Bill to authorize A. H. Green, ex-tax collector of Weldon, to collect arrears of taxes, passed second and third readings.

A large number of Senators having expressed the intention of going to Chapel Hill to witness the inauguration of President Alderman of the University, it was resolved to hold no session of the Senate Wednesday until 8 o'clock p. m.

The silver resolution, that had previously been made a special order of today, was made the special order for Thursday at noon.

The Senate adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock today.

HOUSE.

Yesterday's session of the House was opened at 11 o'clock with prayer by Rev. Dr. Carter of the First Baptist church.

There were the usual reports of standing committees, after which bills, petitions, resolutions, etc., were introduced as follows:

Mr. Harris—Bill to levy a special tax for Hyde county.

Mr. Drew—Bill to place Joseph Long on pension roll.

Mr. Nelson—Bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in portions of Caldwell county.

Mr. Brown—Bill to amend chapter 427, public laws of 1895.

Mr. Ransom—Bill to amend section 207 of the Code.

Mr. Green—Bill to change the county line between Mitchell and Yancey counties.

Mr. Freeman—Bill to protect stock raising and improve same.

Mr. Roberts—Bill for the relief of Dr. James Leming, of Green county, Tenn.

Mr. Hare—Bill for relief of certain taxpayers of Murfreesboro, on account of fire.

Mr. Lusk—Bill empowering clerks of Criminal Circuit Courts to probate deeds and other instruments requiring registration.

Mr. Cathey—Bill pledging the present Congress to the election of President and United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Mr. Easley—Bill to place the name of J. K. Williams, of Jackson county, on the pension roll.

Mr. White, of Randolph, bill to prohibit sale of liquor in three miles of certain churches in Randolph county.

Mr. McCray—Bill to regulate assignments and other conveyances. This is the bill the object of which was given in Sunday's TRIBUNE.

Mr. McCray—Bill to amend rule 13, sec. 1281, of the Code, so as to allow grandchildren of ex-slaves to inherit and become distributors of their estates.

Mr. Rawls—Bill to prohibit sale of liquors near Mt. Zion Baptist church, in Northampton county.

Mr. Cook—Bill to amend sec. 1975, in reference to Sunday trains.

Mr. Alexander—Bill to protect cattle owners in Tyrrell county.

Mr. Pease—Bill for the relief of tenants and requiring landlords to pay for part of the guano used in certain cases.

Mr. Burgess—Bill concerning the registration books of Currituck county.

Mr. Cook—Bill to punish slanderers.

Mr. Dockery—Bill to charter the Eastern Hospital for the insane at Goldsboro, and to provide for the government of the inmates.

Mr. Dockery—Bill repealing the present charter of the State Penitentiary and providing a new one, under which the Governor will be empowered to appoint, subject to the approval of the Senate, a board of directors and superintendent; the directors to have the direction of the affairs of the institution.

Bill to incorporate the Mutual Aid Bank Company passed second reading.

Bill providing that all bills providing for appropriations be referred to the Finance Committee failed to pass.

At 12 o'clock the members of the Senate entered the hall and Dr. J. L. M. Curry made his speech on educational matters, after which the House adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

WHERE YOU MAY FIND THEM.

City Addresses of Members of the Legislature.

SENATE BY DISTRICTS.

Tenth—George C. Cannon, Harrison House.

Seventeenth—Dr. Wm. Merritt, 603 Wilmington st.

Fifteenth—Augustus Shaw, refused to tell.

Thirty-third—George H. Smathers, 527 South Salisbury st.

Twenty-seventh—A. C. Sharpe, Mrs. M. H. Brown, 603 Wilmington st.

Seventh—J. F. Mitchell, Mrs. Whitely's, 122 New Berne ave.

Twenty-eighth—Rev. J. A. Ashburn, Hotel Florence.

Twenty-sixth—J. A. Ramsay, Miss Jennie Person, cor. Person and New Berne ave.

Twenty-seventh—S. F. Shore, Hotel Florence.

Third—James M. Early, Mrs. Ray's, Salisbury st.

First—J. L. Whedbee, 225 New Berne ave.

Eighteenth—E. S. Parker, Mrs. Smith, 118 North Wilmington st.

Thirteenth—E. S. Abell, 118 North Wilmington st.

Twenty-fourth—C. D. Barringer, 213 West Martin st.

Twenty-fifth—Dr. J. B. Alexander, Mrs. Evans, 104 North McDowell st.

Nineteenth—James W. Atwater, Mrs. M. H. Brown, 603 South Wilmington st.

Twentieth—J. A. Walker, 603 South Wilmington st.

Second—T. E. McCaskey, Branson House, room 10.

Twenty-second—Dr. D. Reid Parker, Dr. W. H. Bobbitt, cor. Hargett and Dawson sts.

Eight—G. L. Hardison, 114 West Martin st.

Thirty-third—W. H. Odom, Park Hotel.

Eighteenth—J. E. Lyon, 326 Newbern ave.

Thirtieth—J. M. Dickson, Mrs. Gulick, 425

Eleventh—W. B. Henderson, 320 South Blount st.

Twenty-ninth—L. H. W. Barker, Exchange Hotel.

Ninth—R. G. Maxwell, 32 Park.

Sixth—A. J. Moye, Mrs. Hutchings, 14 Martin st.

First—John F. Newsom, 235 Blount st.

Thirty-first—James L. Hyatt, Florence Hotel.

Eight—W. T. McCarthy, 138 West Hargett st.

Thirty-first—E. F. Wakefield, 16 Branson House.

Twelfth—C. H. Utley, Mrs. Ellington, 236 Newbern ave.

Thirty-fourth—H. S. Anderson, Mrs. Tucker, Fayetteville st.

Fourth—E. T. Clark, Mrs. A. M. Clark, cor. Bloodworth and Polk sts.

Thirty-second—M. H. Justice, 305 Hillsboro st.

Thirty-second—J. T. Anthony, 305 Hillsboro st.

Twenty-first—A. M. Scales, 305 Hillsboro st.

Fifth—W. Lee Person, 515 South Blount st.

Sixteenth—J. McP. Geddy, Mansion House.

Twenty-third—D. A. Patterson, 120 Fayetteville st.

Twenty-ninth—Milton McNeil, D. T. Johnson, Hillsboro st.

Ninth—H. L. Grant, Park Hotel.

Seventh—J. T. Sharpe, Mrs. Hutchings, West Martin st.

Second—N. B. Yeager.

Twenty-sixth—S. A. Earnhardt.

Fourteenth—Geo. E. Butler, 454 Fayetteville st.

Fourteenth—E. N. Robertson, Mansion House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

S. A. White, Alamance, 404 Hillsboro street.

J. W. Watts, Alexander, _____

H. F. Jones, Alleghany, 425 Wilmington street.

James E. Leak, Anson, _____

Spencer Blackburn, Ashe, Park Hotel, Room 47.

H. E. Hodges, Beaufort, Branson House, Room 10.

K. W. White, Bertie, Harrison House.

Sidney Meares, Bladen, 130 Fayetteville street.

W. W. Drew, Brunswick, _____

V. S. Lusk, Buncombe, Park Hotel.

W. G. Candler, Buncombe, _____

J. H. Pearson, Burke, Mrs. Bagley's, E South street.

A. F. Hileman, Cabarrus, _____

J. L. Nelson, Caldwell, Park Hotel.

J. E. Burgess, Camden, _____

E. C. Duncan, Carteret, Park Hotel, Room 61.

C. J. Yarbrough, Caswell, _____

L. R. Whitener, Catawba, Branson House, Room 2.

J. E. Bryan, Chatham, _____

L. L. Renn, Chatham, _____

D. W. Dewese, Cherokee, Mrs. Tucker, Fayetteville street.

Richard Elliott, Chowan, _____

Wm. Platt, Clay, _____

B. F. Dixon, Cleveland, _____

J. B. Schulken, Columbus, 101 McDowell street.

Robt Hancock, Craven, 128 W Hargett street.

T. H. Sutton, Cumberland, Smith House, Hillsboro street.

W. P. Wemyss, Cumberland, Harrison House.

W. H. Gallop, Currituck, _____

G. C. Daniels, Dare, Harrison House, Room 9.

J. R. McCray, Davidson, 119 Hillsboro Street.

W. A. Bailey, Davie, _____

Mauzy Ward, Duplin, 138 cor. Jones and Dawson streets.

J. W. Umstead, Durham, 326 Newbern Avenue.

J. H. Dancy, Edgecombe, 515 South Blount street.

E. Bryant, Edgecombe, 515 South Blount street.

J. L. Grubbs, Forsyth, Florence Hotel, Room 6.

W. P. Ormsby, Forsyth, Hotel Florence, Room 6.

W. T. Farrow, Franklin, _____

S. M. Wilson, Gaston, _____

T. H. Rountree, Gates, Branson House, Room 17.

John Dayton, Graham, _____

W. H. Crews, Granville, 409 South Blount street.

John King, Granville, _____

W. R. Dixon, Greene, Mrs. Hutchings, Martin street.

B. G. Chittcutt, Guilford, Harrison House, Room 18.

J. C. Bauch, Guilford, _____

Scotland Harris, Halifax, 515 South Blount street.

J. H. Arrington, Halifax, _____

L. B. Chapin, Harnett, 110 1/2 Fayetteville street.

James Ferguson Haywood, Mrs. Bagley's, E. South street.

J. B. Freeman, Henderson, Mrs. Tucker, Fayetteville st.

Starkey Hare, Hertford, 225 Newbern Avenue.

John G. Harris, Hyde, Harrison House.

John R. McLeiland, Iredell, Park Hotel.

J. A. Hagness, Iredell, _____

J. B. Ensley, Jackson, Mrs. Smith's, cor Newbern avenue and Person street.

Claude W. Smith, Johnston, Park Hotel.

C. M. Creech, Johnston, 326 Newbern avenue.

H. F. Brown, Jones, Park Hotel.

E. P. Hauser, Lenoir, 116 Morgan street.

L. A. Abernathy, Lincoln, Mrs. Smith's, Hillsboro street.

Lyle, Macon, Mrs. Bagley's, 125 South street.

J. W. Roberts, Madison, 227, cor Edenton and Person streets.

C. C. Fagan, Martin, Branson House, Room 10.

J. A. Conley, McDowell, _____

W. P. Craven, Mecklenburg, 104 N McDowell street.

Sol Reid, Mecklenburg, Mrs. Smith's, Wilmington street.

Ransom, Mecklenburg, Mrs. Smith's, Wilmington street.

L. H. Greene, Mitchell, _____

J. A. Reynolds, Montgomery, Harrison House, Room 12.

W. H. H. Lawhon, Moore, 310 Newbern avenue.

Van B. Carter, Nash, cor Salisbury and Martin streets.

D. B. Sutton, New Hanover, Harrison House, Room 2.

J. T. Howe, New Hanover, _____

N. R. Rawls, Northampton, _____

R. Duffy, Onslow, _____

A. R. Holmes, Orange, 120 E Hargett street.

C. M. Babbitt, Pamlico, _____

W. G. Pool, Pasquotank, Park Hotel, Room 15.

Gibson James, Pender, Mrs. Smith's, Wilmington street.

J. H. Parker, Perquimans, Branson House.

John S. Cunningham, Person, Park Hotel, Room 68.

Shade Chapman, Pitt, _____

E. V. Cox, Pitt, Park Hotel.

Grays, Polk, Harrison House, Room 19.

J. J. White, Randolph, Branson House, Room 9.

J. M. Allen, Randolph, Branson House, Room 9.

Y. C. Morton, Richmond, _____

Claudius Dockery, Richmond, Park Hotel, Room 58.

D. E. McBryde, Robeson, 117 Fayetteville street.

Wm. J. Currie, Robeson, _____

A. E. Walters, Rockingham, Park Hotel, Room 8.

R. P. Foster, Rockingham, Mr. Browne's, corner South Wilmington and East Lenoir streets.

J. W. McKenzie, Rowan, _____

Walter Murphy, Rowan, 310 Hillsboro street.

Lindsay Purgason, Rutherford, Branson House, Room 7.

C. H. Johnson, Sampson, 326 Newbern avenue.

R. M. Crumpler, Sampson, 326 Newbern avenue.

E. F. Edins, Stanley, 519 East Jones street.

R. J. Petree, Stokes, 305 Hillsboro street.

J. M. Brower, Surry, _____

Jos. H. Cahey, Swain, Mr. Brown's, corner South Wilmington and East Lenoir streets.

E. A. Aiken, Transylvania, J. J. Johnson, corner Blount street and Newbern avenue.

Almer Alexander, Tyrrell, Branson House.

J. N. Price, Union, _____

M. M. Peace, Vance, 320 South Blount street.

J. H. Young, Wake, 310 corner Fayetteville and Martin streets.

J. P. H. Adams, Wake, _____

James M. Ferrell, Wake, Mrs. Tucker's, Fayetteville street.

C. A. Cook, Warren, 329 Hillsboro street.

L. N. C. Spruill, Washington, Harrison House, Room 8.

Thomas Bingham, Watanga, _____

T. B. Parker, Wayne, 425 Wilmington street.

J. E. Person, Wayne, Branson House, Room 2.

C. H. Somers, Wilkes, Harrison House.

J. Q. A. Bryan, Wilkes, Harrison House, Room 7.

B. T. Person, Wilson, _____

J. C. Pinnix, Yadkin, _____

C. L. McPheeters, Yancey, 118 Wilmington street.

Hon. Starkey Hare.

Though the youngest Representative of the General Assembly, he is recognized as a gentleman of sterling worth and integrity who is fast making his way to the front.

Representative Hare was born and raised in Hertford county. His youth was passed in gaining an education at the principal colleges in the State.

He is young and ambitious, and a few years ago he resolved to enter the legal profession, and began the study of law at the University of North Carolina. After taking his training here he was admitted to the bar in his county, and entered the political arena. Mr. Hare received the Republican nomination for the Legislature from Hertford county, and was elected by a handsome majority. He is 26 years old and is a talented gentleman who is making his way to the front, both as a legislator and as a member of the legal profession, and in him Hertford county has an able and capable representative of her interests.

He is making for himself a legislative record well in keeping with that of his life—a record for thorough, honest work, for close application and intelligent pursuit of well-defined objects. Since arriving at manhood's estate he has attended every Republican convention, State, county or Congressional, devoting his time and means, even to the detriment of his business, such is his devotion to the Republican party and its principles. He was called upon to make the race for Representative in his county. He made a splendid race and received the hearty support of the Republicans of his district. We are pleased to note Mr. Hare among our honored Representatives.

THE AETNA Life Insurance Co.

of Hartford, Conn.

Hon. MORGAN G. B

A SPECULATIVE MARKET

Stocks Opened Quiet and Closed Weak in Tone.

LONDON SELLING ON OPEN MARKET

Legal Complications Cause a Decline in Tobacco—A General Decline in Prices of the Coal Trade—Stocks a Feature of the Trading

New York, Jan. 25.—Speculation at the Stock Exchange was quiet again today, the sales aggregating only 129,953 shares. The opening was quiet, following which an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ took place. The firmness at this time was partly the result of a reduction in the posted rates of sterling exchange of $\frac{1}{4}$ to 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$, and partly to the fact that the bears did not continue their raid of Saturday. The loss in the St. Paul earnings for the third week of January, which proved to be much smaller than expected, was also used with good effect. London again sold in the local market, parting with about 5,000 shares of various stocks. In the industrial group General Electric was notably firm on the announcement that the deal for the equipping of the Fourth, Sixth and Eighth avenues surface lines had been perfected. Tobacco, however, was down $\frac{1}{4}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the legal complications of the company.

The feature of the afternoon trading was the heaviness of the anthracite coalers. Lackawanna fell $\frac{1}{4}$ (to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$), Delaware and Hudson $\frac{1}{4}$ (to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$), Jersey Central $\frac{1}{4}$ (to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$) and Reading $\frac{1}{4}$ (to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$). The selling was based on the belief that the annual reports of the larger companies, now about due, will compare very unfavorably with previous years. On the statement that the New York and Escanaba, one of the Delaware and Hudson leased lines, had issued \$1,000,000 4 per cent gold debenture bonds last year led to free selling of Delaware and Hudson shares and placed right into the hands of the bears. The general list yielded $\frac{1}{4}$ from the highest of the morning in sympathy with the coalers, but in the final dealings there was a fractional rally. The market closed rather weak in tone. Net changes show losses of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in the general list and $\frac{1}{4}$ in the coalers.

Bonds were firmer. The transactions footed up \$1,015,000.

MONEY MARKET.

New York, Jan. 25.—Money on call easy, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, last loan at 2 and closing at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Bar silver 44 $\frac{1}{2}$. Sterling exchange inactive, with actual business in bankers' bills at 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 60 days and 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ for demand. Posted rates 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 48 $\frac{1}{2}$. Commercial bills at 83 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 84. Government bonds strong. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds firm. Silver at the board quiet.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Sugar Refining	55
American Tobacco	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchafalpa	103
B. & O.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canadian Pacific	54
C. & O.	17
Chicago & Alton	165
C. & B. & Q.	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago Gas	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Delaware & Lackawanna	150
D. & C. F.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen. Electric	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois Central	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
L. E. & W.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lake Shore	68
L. & N.	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
L. N. & A. C.	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manhattan Consolidated	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
M. & C.	15
Michigan Central	21
Missouri Pacific	21
Mobile & Ohio	21
Nash. & Chat.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Cordage	151
N. J. Central	98
N. Y. Central	94
N. Y. & N. E.	160
N. & W. pref'd	132
Norfolk & Western	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. W.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pacific Mail	24
Reading	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Paul	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Silver Certificates	131
Tenn. Coal & Iron	65
Texas Pacific	72
Union Pacific	94
Wabash	62
Western Union	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. & L. E.	21

BONDS.

Alabama, class A	104
B	103
C	95
L. A. B. 4's	95
N. C. 4's	100
6's	122
Tenn. new set. 3's	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Va. 6's, def.	5
Va. T. R. S.	5
Va. F. D.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 4's reg.	112
2's	112
So. Railway 5's	96
con.	90
S. C. 4's	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. new 4's, Dec.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coup.	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
122 $\frac{1}{2}$	

TREASURY BALANCES.

New York, Jan. 25.—Treasury balances: Coin, \$123,814,112; currency, \$52,665,093.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25.—The bull en-

thusiasm, which displayed some activity, was all gone from wheat today. At the opening prices showed a slightly firmer feeling, but that soon gave place to weakness and discouraged holders soon turned sellers. The weather since Saturday was conceded to be most beneficial to winter wheat. The snow, followed by a hard freeze, afforded the plant all the protection that is necessary. The partial absence of this protection was recently a bull factor. The government report, which issued this afternoon, caused some hesitation, the possibility that it might be a bull help tending to restrain "short" sellers. May wheat opened 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 79 $\frac{1}{2}$, closing 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ and under Saturday. Cash wheat was easy and $\frac{1}{4}$ lower.

Corn fairly steady opening in corn was noted. There was a little indifference to trade exhibited, however, and prices soon dropped lower in sympathy with wheat. May corn opened at 24, sold between 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 24 $\frac{1}{2}$, closing at the inside, $\frac{1}{4}$ under Saturday. Cash corn was firm and $\frac{1}{4}$ higher, closing nominally easy with the futures.

Oats drifted in the direction taken by wheat. Occasionally active moments were seen, but the business was mainly local. Cash oats were steady. May closed a shade lower than Saturday.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2.	Open'g.	Clos'g.
January	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$

CORN—	Open'g.	Clos'g.
January	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	24	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25

OATS—	Open'g.	Clos'g.
January	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	18	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$

MESS PORK—	Open'g.	Clos'g.
January	\$7.90	\$7.90
May	8.05	8.02 $\frac{1}{2}$

LARD—	Open'g.	Clos'g.
January	3.95	3.95
May	4.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.07 $\frac{1}{2}$

SHORT RIBS—	Open'g.	Clos'g.
January	4.05	4.05
May	4.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—steady; hard wheat bakers' in sacks \$3.00 to \$3.25; winter wheat \$4.30 to \$4.50; in wood, No. 2 spring wheat 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 79 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 red 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 corn 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 oats 16. Mess pork \$7.90 to \$7.95; lard \$3.95 to \$3.97 $\frac{1}{2}$; short rib sides \$3.95 to \$4.05; dry salt shoulders \$4.25 to \$4.30; short clear sides \$4.12 to \$4.25; whiskey \$1.15.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 25.—Cotton easy; middling 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; net receipts, bales; gross receipts, 290 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,580 bales; to France, 826 bales; to the Continent, 5,857 bales; forwarded, 489 bales; sales, 3,298 bales; spinners 198 bales; stock (actual) 285,934 bales. Total today—net receipts, 33,475 bales; exports to Great Britain, 12,419 bales; to France, 825 bales; to the Continent, 6,557 bales; to the Channel, 1,063,947 bales. Total for this week—net receipts, 60,934 bales; exports to Great Britain, 42,580 bales; to France, 825 bales; to the Continent, 12,737 bales; to the Channel, 1,063,947 bales. Total since September 1—net receipts, 5,423,545 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,243,008 bales; to France, 490,318 bales; to the Continent, 1,285,731 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales; stock, bales; sales 96,500 bales; January and February 6,99; March 7,00; April 7,13; May 7,19; June 7,24; July 7,28; August 7,29; September 6,99; October 6,84; November 6,84; December 6,89.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton fair demand; American middling 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; sales 10,000 bales; American 9,400 bales; speculation and export 500 bales; receipts 1,000 bales; American bales. Futures opened quiet, demand moderate. American middling, 1 m. c.—January and February, February and March, March and April, 3.58; April and May, May and June, June and July, 3.60; July and August, 3.61; September and October 3.52. Futures steady. Tenders, 200 bales new dockets. 1 P. M.—January, 3.58 to 3.59; January and February, February and March, March and April, 3.58; April and May 3.58 to 3.59; May and June, 3.59; June and July, July and August, 3.59 to 3.60; August and September, 3.58; September and October 3.51; October and November (unofficial), 3.47. Futures closed easy.

OTHER COTTON MARKETS.

January 25.	January 25.
Galveston quiet, steady, 7, 5, 624 bales.	
Norfolk quiet, 6 15-16, 1,701 bales.	
Baltimore nominal, 7 15-16, bales.	
Boston quiet, 7 15-16, 1,208 bales.	
Wilmington firm, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 570 bales.	
Philadelphia quiet, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ bales.	
Savannah quiet, steady, 6 13-16, 5,316 bales.	
New Orleans quiet, 7, 3,226 bales.	
Mobile quiet, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3,478 bales.	
Memphis quiet, 6 15-16, 2,063 bales.	
Augusta quiet, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1,027 bales.	
Charleston firm, 6 15-16, 2,332 bales.	
Cincinnati quiet, 7, 590 bales.	
Louisville firm, 6 15-16, bales.	
St. Louis steady, 7, 355 bales.	
Houston quiet, 7, 2,131 bales.	
New Orleans, La., Jan. 25.—Cotton futures steady; sales 26,000 bales; January, 6.75; February, 6.78; March, 6.86; April, 6.92; May, 6.99; June, 7.05; July, 7.10; August, 6.96; September, 6.68; October, 6.53.	

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, Jan. 25.—Flour dull, steady; winter wheat, low grades \$2.30 to \$2.35; do fair to fancy \$3.50 to \$3.75; do patents \$4.95 to \$5.15; Minnesota clear patents \$3.50 to \$3.65; patents \$4.35 to \$4.55; low extras \$2.80 to \$3.05. Southern flour dull; common to fair extra \$3.30 to \$3.65; good to choice do. \$3.75 to \$4.05. Wheat—spot market dull, easier; No. 2 red, f. o. b. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; ungraded red 77; No. 1 Northern, —. Options dull, weak, $\frac{1}{4}$ decline; No. 2 red, January 88 $\frac{1}{2}$; March 89 $\frac{1}{2}$; May 87 $\frac{1}{2}$; July 82 $\frac{1}{2}$. Corn—Spots dull, steady; No. 2, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ in elevator; 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ at dock; steamers mixed 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; elevator. Options were dull and weak at $\frac{1}{4}$ decline; January 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; May 29 $\frac{1}{2}$; July 30 $\frac{1}{2}$; September 32 $\frac{1}{2}$. Oats—spots quiet, steady; options dull, easier; January 22 $\frac{1}{2}$; February 22 $\frac{1}{2}$; May 22 $\frac{1}{2}$; July 22 $\frac{1}{2}$. Spot prices—No. 2, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 white 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; mixed western 22 $\frac{1}{2}$. Hay quiet, weak; shipping 55; good to choice 70 to 80. Hides firm; wet salted, Havana se-

lected, 23.50 pounds, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Texas dry, 21 a25 pounds, 12a13.

Wool firm, quiet; domestic fleece 16a 23; pulled 18a31; Texas 7a12.

Beef firm; family \$9.25 to \$10.50; extra mess \$7.00 to \$8.00.

Beef hams 0rm at \$17.50.

Tierced beef steady; city extra India mess \$13.00 to \$14.00.

Cut meats firm, moderate demand; pickled bellies 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; shoulders 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; hams 8a9.

Lard quiet, about steady; western steam \$4.35, nominal; city \$3.70; January \$4.25; refined dull; continent \$4.55; South America \$4.80; compound 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Pork dull; new mess \$8.25 to \$9.00.

Butter—choice steady, moderate demand; State dairy 10a15 $\frac{1}{2}$; do, creamery 13a19; Elgin 20.

Eggs firmer; State and Pennsylvania 18; do, house 12a13; western fresh 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; do, case \$2.00 to \$3.00; Southern 15a16; lard 13.

Cottonseed oil quiet, steady; crude 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; yellow prime 23a34.

Petroleum dull, refined New York 6.30; Philadelphia 6.15; do in bulk 3.65 to 3.70.

Rosin steady; strained, common to good \$1.70 to 1.72 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Turpentine quiet at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 28.

Rice firm, fair demand; domestic fair to extra 3a5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Japan 4a4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Molasses steady, moderate demand; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice new 23a32.

Peanut oil; fancy hand-picked 3a4.

Coffee barely steady, 5a15 points down; January \$9.30; May \$9.35 to \$9.40; July \$9.45; September \$9.40 to \$9.50; October \$9.50; spot Rio quiet, steady, 7, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sugar—raw quiet, steady; fair refining 2 13-16; refined quiet, steady; off A 3a4; standard A 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; cut loaf 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; crushed 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; granulated 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Freights to Liverpool—market quiet; cotton quiet by steam 7-6a4; grain by steam 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 25.—Flour dull; western super \$2.75 to \$3.20; do extra \$3.40 to \$4.00; do family \$4.40 to \$4.75; winter wheat patent \$4.90 to \$5.15; spring do \$4.60 to \$4.85; do do straight \$4.40 to \$4.60.

Wheat dull; spot 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ bid; May 87a87 $\frac{1}{2}$; Southern by sample 91a93; do on grade 86a 1.

Corn steady; spot and January 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; February 25a25 $\frac{1}{2}$; March 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; April 27a27 $\frac{1}{2}$; steamers mixed 23a23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Southern white 22a27; do yellow 21a26 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oats quiet; No. 2 white 24a24 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 mixed 21a22.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Virginia 3's, 73a73 $\frac{1}{2}$; do century 62 $\frac{1}{2}$; B. & O. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; B. & O. S. W. 1st 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; gas stock 62.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 25.—Flour steady; winter patent \$4.75 to \$4.95; do fancy \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Wheat quiet, barely steady; No. 2 red 92a92 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Corn dull, lower; No. 2 white —; No. 2 mixed 17.

Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 19.

Pork quiet family \$8.75; clear butt \$8.50.

Lard—kettle steady at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; prime steam \$3.90.

Dry salt meat—shoulders 4c; short rib 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; loose clear 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; clear bellies 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Bacon—loose shoulders 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; loose short rib 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; short clear sides 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; loose clear bellies 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Butter—Elgin 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ohio and Indiana creamery 15a17.

Whiskey active, \$1.18.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 25.—Flour dull; patents 4.60a4.65; fancy 4.40a4.60; choice 3.00a3.15.

Wheat lower; January 80 $\frac{1}{2}$, nominal; May 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ bid; July 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ bid.

Corn lower; January 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ asked; May 21a24 $\frac{1}{2}$; July 23a24 $\frac{1}{2}$ bid.

Oats easier; January 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, nominal; May 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, nominal.

Pork—standard mess, new \$8.35; old \$8.00.

Lard—prime steam 3.95; choice 4.05.

Bacon—shoulders \$4.60; extra short clear \$4.80; clear ribs \$4.90; clear sides \$5.05.

Dry salt meat—extra short clear 4.25; clear ribs 4.50; clear sides 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

High wines steady at 1.18.

Bagging—14 lbs 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2 lbs 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; 24 lbs 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Iron ties 90c.

SUN COTTON REPORT.

New York, Jan. 25.—Spot cotton declined 1-16, with sales of 2,600 bales for export and 198 for spinning; 500 bales were delivered on contract. The speculation today was devoid of interesting developments. The trading was in the main of a local scalping character and fluctuations in prices were confined within narrow limits. Liverpool was lower and prices here declined in sympathy at the opening. After the first transactions, however, the tone became stronger in the absence of any decided selling pressure and prices slowly advanced. Local shorts covered and Liverpool bought here on a moderate scale. Before the close, however, the prices weakened again and slowly receded, the market closing steady at a slight net decline for the day. The receipts were free and the New Orleans estimate for tomorrow was also liberal, but the worst feature was the stagnation of the speculation.

NAVAL STORES.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 25.—Closing—Rosin firm; strained \$1.45; good strained \$1.50. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; irregular 24 $\frac{1}{2}$. Tar quiet at 90. Crude turpentine steady; hard \$1.30; soft \$1.35; Virgin \$1.80. Charleston, S. C., Jan. 25.—Turpentine dull; sales —. Rosin firm; sales —. Savannah, Ga., Jan. 25.—Turpentine firm at 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; sales 90; receipts 604. Rosin firm; sales 187; receipts 4,363. A. B. C. D. \$1.55, E 1.60, F 1.60, G 1.70, H 1.75, I 1.85, K 1.90, M 1.90, N 1.90 W 2.00, W 2.15.

CATTLE MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 25.—Cattle—receipts, 15,000; market steady; common to extra steers \$3.50 to \$5.50; stockers' and feeders' \$2.90 to \$4.10; cows and bulls \$1.75 to \$3.75; Texans \$3.50. Hogs—receipts, 4,000; market firm; heavy packing and shipping lots \$3.35 to \$4.25; common to choice mixed \$3.35 to \$3.55; choice assorted \$3.47 to \$3.60; light \$3.45 to \$3.60; assets are not stated. J. D. Hamilton and wife made an individual assignment in which they convey their home place to secure debts amounting to \$40,289.

FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 25.—Bar silver 20a4; consols 112 5-16 for money and 112 5-16 for the account.

Paris, Jan. 25 (4.30 p. m.)—Three per cent rentes 102 $\frac{1}{2}$; 65c for the account.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, Jan. 25.—The week in the dry goods market opened without change; business continues limited and prices show no change.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and Vicinity.
Fair and very cold to-day.

Forecast for North Carolina.

Local rain or snow this afternoon or tonight. Tuesday probably fair; much colder, freezing weather.

Weather Conditions.

The most severe cold wave of the season occupies the central valley. The lowest temperature reported was 24 degrees below zero at St. Paul, and it is below zero as far east as Cincinnati (5) and Pittsburgh (6).

The weather in the North is clear while over the entire South, from Texas to Florida and up to North Carolina, it is cloudy, but without precipitation.

C. F. VON HERRMANN,
Section Dir. COT.

Personals.

Mrs. Julius Lewis is ill.
Mr. W. S. Primrose is sick.
Rev. N. B. Cobb is in the city.
Miss Olivia G. Barkley is critically ill.
Col. B. Cameron is sick on Hillsboro street.
Col. T. B. Keogh, of Greensboro, is in the city.
Attorney General Z. V. Walsen returned Monday.
Mr. S. V. Cramert, of Charlotte, is at the Park.
Mr. Robert Leach is away on a week's business trip.
Mr. Martin Newman, of Wilmington, is at the Park.
Mr. Frank O'Donnell, of Asheville, is at the Park.
Mr. E. W. Thompson, of Mebane, arrived yesterday.
Mr. W. R. Scales Bousal, now of Baltimore, is in town.
Mr. J. H. Atwood, of Pinehurst, was in Raleigh yesterday.
Messrs. R. H. Graves and N. C. Harris, of Chapel Hill, are in the city.
Rev. William H. Davis, of Johnston county, was in the city yesterday.
Messrs. S. H. Boyd and N. G. Williams, of Greensboro, are in the city.
State Chairman Fountain, of the Populist State Committee, arrived yesterday.
Dr. Wood arrived yesterday, to be with his brother, Mr. M. L. Wood, who is ill.
N. Glenn Williams of Yadkin county is in the city. He is stopping at the Park.
Many members of the Legislature who spent Sunday out of the city, returned yesterday.
Mr. N. G. Whitfield is kept from his position at the hardware house of T. H. Briggs & Sons on account of sickness.
Prof. Adkins, Principal of the State Industrial and Normal school for colored people at Winston-Salem, is in the city.
Mr. W. H. Kuster, formerly of Raleigh, but now of Baltimore, is in the city, the guest of his mother, on Jones street.
Representatives Sutton of Cumberland and Sutton of New Hanover returned yesterday afternoon from their respective homes at Fayetteville and Wilmington, where they spent Sunday.

Some of the other arrivals at the Park are Messrs. James D. McNeill, of Fayetteville; S. M. Gray, of Halifax; R. P. Taylor, R. A. Mitchell, of Baltimore; A. L. McNeill, of Sanford; N. G. Wade, of Bingham, S. C.; and H. B. Miller, of Nashville, Tenn.

Raleigh News.

At Tabernacle Baptist Church next Wednesday night the service will be especially for the members of the General Assembly. A special invitation has been extended to them. The general public is, however, to be cordially welcomed.

Mr. J. D. McNeill, of Fayetteville, President of the State Firemen's Association, and Chief Martin Newman, of the Wilmington fire department, called at THE TRIBUNE office last night and expressed their appreciation of the interest the paper has taken in the welfare of the fire-fighters.

The Yarbboro to Be Opened.

Mr. Brown has announced his intention of surrendering his lease of the Yarbboro House on Feb. 1st, 1897. Mr. R. B. Rany said if this was done that the Yarbboro will certainly be opened in that month.

A Pair of Jacks.

This play was purely and simply a farce with very little plot. However the audience seemed to enjoy it fully. The singing by Miss Carolyn Frazer was good. Her voice is excellent. Miss Helen Jewell's singing was also liberally applauded. On the whole the play was above the average for Raleigh.

The Scottish Reformation.

At the Academy of Music Thursday and Friday evening at 8 o'clock. A full rehearsal, including the military escorts and all the members of the court, will be held at Academy of Music tonight, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. The preparations for this entertainment are fast reaching perfection.

The educational advantage of Mrs. Monroe's lecture and entertainment should not be forgotten. No one can afford to miss it.
Tickets and reserved seats may be had at W. H. King's drug store, and should be secured as soon as possible.

Deaths.

Mr. G. E. Arrowsmith, died at Mr. Bitch's boarding house on Sunday. Mr. Arrowsmith had only been in the city fourteen days. He had consumption, and came here for his health. The body was sent to Trenton, N. J., for interment.

The body of William A. Gattis was brought here for interment yesterday morning. He was living in Chatham county at the time of his death. Mr. Gattis was about twenty-seven years of age. He has a brother Mr. Charles M. Gattis, who holds a position with Betts Bros. of this city.

THE NEW SCHOOL BILL

SEVERE CRITICISM BY A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

Creates New Offices with Large Salaries—Supervision That Does Not Supervise—Teachers' Institutes Good Enough.

To the Editor of THE TRIBUNE.

The proposed new school law sets forth some remarkable features, and attention is herein called to one or two of the most glaring objections to the bill: First, An elaborate and expensive system of school supervision is arranged which very effectually does not supervise at all. A supervisor is to have a district comprising three or four counties, and during the short school term he cannot possibly visit a school more than once, and then for only a few hours. Such supervision is far worse than no effort to supervise at all, and if his visit to the school should cost as much as ten cents, it would be money as well as time. But that one visit will cost the county from \$20 to \$40—much more than the salary of the teacher for a whole month.

Second, The average length of a country school term is about twelve weeks or, sixty school days. The bill proposes to pay the District Supervisor about \$12.00, or a salary of \$1,200.00 a day for every day that he is at work! While the Legislature has been talking of reducing the pay of its own members from \$4.00 a day, it would hardly be consistent to create about thirty new offices in the State with salaries of \$20.00 a day. Besides, this money would be drawn from the school fund which is at present the poorest and most needy in the State.

Third, As to Teachers' Institutes the present system cannot be improved. The law provides most excellent institutes to be conducted by the faculty of the Normal and Industrial School without charge to the counties.

The teachers in the Normal and Industrial School are thoroughly efficient and experienced institute conductors, and can do the work in a most satisfactory manner.

The public schools of North Carolina are now too sadly in need of aid to be further crippled by unwise and expensive legislation, and it behooves the General Assembly to go very slowly in this matter unless sure beyond a doubt that any proposed new law is better than the old one. There may be a plan a great deal better and cheaper than the proposed new school bill.

H. G.

THE SUPREME COURT

Will Take Its Usual February Recess.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25. (Chief Justice Fuller announced today that the Supreme Court would take the usual February recess, beginning next Monday, and ending Monday, March 1st. He also announced that the several cases assigned last week, to be argued before a full bench would go over until the reassembling of court in March. These include the cases of the Inter-State Commerce Commission vs. the Alabama Midland and the Detroit, Grand Haven and Wisconsin railroad companies.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs today ordered favorably reported the resolution requiring the Secretary of State to give the House the present status of the treaty by which the United States and Great Britain are restricted from building or maintaining war vessels on the great lakes.

During the discussion, Mr. Smith (Rep. Mich.) who introduced the resolution, read a letter written to Secretary Herbert in 1895, approving the course of the navy department in refusing to consider bids of the Detroit dry dock company, for building war ships.

GOING TO CHAPEL HILL.

Members of the Legislature will see President Alderman Inaugurated.

Many members of the Legislature will go to Chapel Hill tomorrow to witness the inauguration of President Alderman of the University. The Senate will take a day off and hold a night session after the members return. The House will probably take similar action today. A special train will leave the city about half past eight o'clock, arriving at Chapel Hill in good time for all the exercises, returning to the city by supper time. The members of the Legislature will be entertained at dinner in Commons Hall. Col. A. B. Andrews will furnish transportation to members who apply for it.

Oysters served up to date at Denton's, opposite P. O.

Visit Denton's Saloon and Restaurant when in the city. Opposite P. O.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

\$75.00 REWARD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Whereas, official information has been received at this department that John Keel, a white man, late of the county of Pitt, stands charged with the murder of David Crandall. And whereas, it appears that the said John Keel has fled the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

Now, therefore, I, Daniel L. Russell, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of seventy-five dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said John Keel to the Sheriff of Pitt county at the Courthouse in Greenville, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the twenty-third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and in the one hundred and twenty-first year of our American Independence.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
By the Governor:
JOE E. ALEXANDER,
Private Secretary.

COL. J. B. WATSON DEAD.

One of Raleigh's Oldest Citizens Passes Away.

On Sunday morning at 7:30 o'clock Col. John William Bryan Watson passed away at the home of his kinsman, Mr. Andrew Green, on Hillsboro street. Col. Watson has been an invalid for the past eight years but was in his usual health until last Friday when he was taken with la grippe, which soon developed into an acute attack of pneumonia.

Col. Watson was born in Middle Creek township, Johnston county, on September 19th, 1811. His mother died when he was a few days old. When he was six weeks old his father, who had served in the Indian war in Florida, was murdered by a slave in Alabama. Col. Watson was then adopted by Dr. Josiah O. Watson, of South Carolina. At six years of age he was brought back to Johnston county. The remainder of his life was spent there and in Raleigh. Col. Watson owned a great number of slaves and at one time was considered the largest cotton planter in the State. At the time of his death he owned considerable real estate in Johnston county. He was never married and left few relatives.

Col. Watson was a member of the secession convention in Charleston, S. C., in 1860, and, although a strong Union man, he yielded to the majority. Prior to and during the war he was a member of the State Senate from Johnston county.

The funeral was held at 4:30 yesterday in Christ church of which he had been a member for a number of years. Rev. I. McK. Pittenger conducted the services. Dr. Marshall could not be present. The pall bearers were C. B. Root, A. A. Thompson, E. H. Lee, J. C. Scarborough, Chas. McKimman and N. W. West.

The body was placed in the family vault in the City cemetery.

A MARRIAGE TO OCCUR.

Three Happy Young Men Leave for Winston.

Yesterday afternoon a reporter dropped into the clothing establishment of the Berwanger Brothers to shake the hand of our genial friend, Mr. Dave Berwanger, and found him in earnest conversation with three friends. From the general air of mystery which pervaded the conference one would guess that a matter of importance was under consideration. The secret was finally disclosed. Captain W. P. Clements, the clever conductor on the S. A. L., and Mr. Whit Johnson, one of Littleton's most popular young men, were accompanying their friend, Mr. M. H. Allen, of Littleton, to Winston, where he is to lead to the altar Miss Sallie Grogan of that city. The marriage will be solemnized tomorrow. Capt. Clements will act as best man. On Thursday a reception will be given the happy couple and their friends at Littleton by Mr. Allen's father. The Tribune desires to be the first to extend hearty congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Allen and best wishes to each of the waiters.

Before the Mayor.

Mayor Russ had before him yesterday two cases of disorderly conduct, Tom Price and S. Dunston. They were fined \$7.25 each.

A Greeting to Senator Pritchard.
Though your foes may surround you
To defeat or confound you,
The mountains stand steady,
Sturdy and ready
To give you due honor forever and aye.

For the mountains, they know you;
And the brooks, too, below you
Go singing your praises unto the sea;
They know you're a fighter,
Whose fame shall grow brighter,
And whose name shall delight her
In the North State to be!
—Bill Buncombe in the Asheville News and Hotel Reporter.

The "Old Log Cabin," fourteen years old. The finest and oldest whiskey sold in the United States. I solicit inspection of barrel, age and quality. Guaranteed strictly straight, and has an evaporation of twenty gallons, leaving only twenty-five gallons in barrel. For ten cents per drink, straight, or \$2.00 per quart. Can be found only at Denton's, opposite post-office.

Remember that "Denton's" is the only first-class Saloon and Restaurant in the city.

Scholars Wanted.

Desirous of being occupied, I would take charge of ten or twelve children at my residence. Best of care would be exercised in regard to their moral, mental and physical culture. Can prepare them for any ordinary business of life. Address,

W. T. WOMBLE,

636 East Hargett Street, Raleigh, N. C.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

The Event of the Season!

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 26.

The popular young tragedian,

James Young

will present with gorgeous scenic embellishments, Shakespeare's

HAMLET.

Twelve sets of magnificent scenery, specially painted and carried for this production. Mr. Young is supported by Miss Emma Louise Johnson and a company of sixteen competent and well chosen players.

Prices \$1, 75, 50, 25.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE,

January 25

FOR ONE WEEK, THE

Alice Byno Co.

Miss Alice Byno, supported by Charles King, producing a repertoire of select plays at

Popular Prices, 10, 20, 30.

St. Mary's School for Girls

RALEIGH, N. C.

Easter Term of the Fifty-fifth Year Begins

- JANUARY 28th. -

Thorough instruction offered in all Departments. Gold Medal awarded St. Mary's for the largest and most complete exhibit of School Work and apparatus at the last State Fair.

Certificate Admits to Vassar.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND OTHER INFORMATION.

Rev. B. SMEDES, A. M.

Don't grunt

with stomach-ache.

Get relief

quick

by using

Simpson's Liver Pills

for all stomach ills.

You will save money

and your health,

which is beyond price,

by using the pills

regularly.

Simpson's Pharmacy.

Pullen Building.

The Most Serious Cutting Scrape

ever happened in Raleigh, N. C., took place in the Lyon Racket Store, 16 East Martin street yesterday, and has been pronounced fatal by all. No one lost his or her life. But high-priced goods are dead forever. We are now offering special bargains in our entire stock of Fall goods to make room for a larger stock of Spring goods than we ever carried before.

In our Stationery Department we are selling good writing paper at one cent, two cents, three cents and ten cents per quire. Good envelopes at the same, good pen tablets at four cents. We also have a few books, of noted authors, such as Elliott's works, 6 for \$2.24; Sheakspeare, 4 for \$1.48; Waverley Novels 10 for \$3.97; Dickens' works, 15 for \$4.24; Thackeray's works, 10 for \$3.24.

This is only about the value of the above books, but this is what we are doing—selling things at a small profit—as we have found that it does not pay to keep goods and hold them at high prices.

On Saturday we expect to offer 50 pairs Ladies' Shoes at 50 cents per pair, and 100 pairs Men's Shoes at 90 cents. This is not half the first cost of these shoes, but they must be sold at the above prices—one pair to each buyer.

We have a nice line of Hats and Gloves we are selling at the lowest price that such articles of the same quality ever were offered in Raleigh, and all we ask to please the public is a trial, as we are sure low prices and polite clerks will do the rest.

Respectfully,

Lyon Racket Store

16 EAST MARTIN STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

It's the Price That Cuts the Ice

LAST CALL BEFORE TAKING INVENTORY.

OUR BIGGEST, BUSIEST BARGAIN WEEK

Matchless, Mastodon, Magnificent Money's Worth for the Many. The crisis is touched, the climax reached. Prices never equalled by others nor surpassed by ourselves.

Last Week of Stock Pruning.

What you do, do quickly. Delay has lost many a victory. For rich intrinsic and splendid value, the following quotations rank unrivalled.

Men's Flannels.

50c. White Wool Underwear, 37½c
50c. Red Flannel " 37½c
50c. Fancy Ribbed " 37½c
75c. Glove Fitting " 50c
75c. Camels' Hair " 50c
\$1 Medicated Scarlet " 75c
\$1 Wright's Health " 75c

Ladies' Woolen Underwear.

50c. Jersey Ribbed, Fleece-lined, 37½c
50c. White Merino Wool, 37½c
\$1 Scarlet, All Wool, 50c
\$1 Natural Undyed Wool, 50c
\$1 Australian Wool, 75c
\$1 Non-Shrinking Wool, 75c

About 30 pairs Ladies' Ribbed and Flat Knit Pants, were 75c, \$1 and \$1.25, your choice while they last at

39 Cents.

Mens' Unlaundered Shirts, 50c. kind for 35c.
Mens' Laundered Negligee, 75c. kind for 50c.
Mens' Woolen 4-Hose 25c. kind for 12½c.

Mens' Linen Collars, 15c. kind for 10c.

Most any price to clean these up. A small Odd Lot of Corsets and Waists, worth \$1 and \$1.25—most anything—Say! your choice 50c.

This week the above goods will be closed out—sold out or given away—then our attention will be turned to Spring Business.

Sherwood Biggs & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO C.A. SHERWOOD & CO.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

I have on hand a very large stock of best brand of Canned Fruits and Vegetables. They were bought just before the rise and this fact enables me to sell them very cheap considering the quality.

Imported Wines.

A consignment of a few cases of Imported Wines has just been received. They are the finest ever brought to Raleigh. Try them.

M. ROSENTHAL, GROCER,

136 Fayetteville Street.

Apples

A carload of best varieties Western New York Apples just received and for sale low by the barrel or load.

POTATOES!

A carload of the nicest Michigan White Potatoes at 60c. per bushel. One cent per pound by the bag of 3 bushels.

COAL

From the best mines in America continues to come in and go out "Like Hot Cakes."

WOOD

Cut any length and promptly delivered.

Corn, Oats, Bran.

Hay! Hay!! Five carloads of fine quality of Prime Timothy and choice mixed at rock bottom prices.

JONES & POWELL

RALEIGH, N. C.

Members

OF THE

Legislature . . .

Have to Eat!

THE BEST?

Everything the Market Affords at any hour of the 24.

BEST OF

WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS

McCLURE & HALES'

Bonanza Saloon

232 FAYETTEVILLE ST.